The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4682. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship Cuba at Halifax.

She Brings Dates from Queenstown to the 16th.

Arrival of the City of London and Hansa at this Port.

Mails and Newspaper Files to the 12th inst.

Relations Between the United States and Russia.

Further Rumors About Mexican Affairs.

The Insurrection Among the Ægean Islands.

Turkey Declines the Advice of Great Britain.

The Prospective Evacuation of Rome by the French.

NEWS BY THE CUBA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool on the 15th, *via* Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning.

Purser BROWN, of the *Cuba*, reports continuous head and heavy winds the entire passage.

The *Cuba* will sail for Boston about 12 M.

ENGLAND.

Political—The Fenians—Artillery Experiments—Fire in London.

The political news is unimportant.

The weather continued wet and unsettled, and the corn markets continued to advance all over the country.

Highly important experiments with guns and targets had taken place at Shoeburyness. A stronger target than the broadside of anything afloat was thoroughly pierced and broken up by PALLISER's projectiles.

A letter published in the New-York *Tribune*, signed by DANIEL BYRNE, late Warder in the Richmond Bridewell, Dublin, relative to the escape of Head-Centre STEPHENS, created some sensation in Dublin, and had brought forth a letter from PATRICK BYRNE, brother of DANIEL, in which he asserts that the letter must be a fabrication, as his brother, the alleged writer of it, had gone to Australia.

ROBERT READ, who murdered his wife in Liverpool four years ago, and who was recently returned from New-York under the Extradition Treaty, has been fully committed for trial.

The fire at the railway goods warehouse in Minories, destroyed property valued at £130,000.

RUSSIA.

Our Relations with Russia—A Speech by Gortschakoff—Death of Gen. Mouravieff.

At the farewell banquet given at St. Petersburgh in honor of the United States Embassy, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF made a speech in which he expressed his confidence that the good understanding between Russia and North America would be of permanent duration. This good understanding, he added, is not to be looked upon as dangerous to nor as a menace to other nations. It is neither dictated by ambition nor covert designs.

The United States squadron would leave Russian waters on the 15th inst.

Gen. MOURAVIEFF was found dead in his bed of apoplexy.

The Caucasus.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Intelligence received here from Derbeud, Caucasus, states that the mountaineers have risen in insurrection in Karabagh and Daghestan, and have concentrated to the northward, south of Derbeud.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Conflicting Rumors—Maximilian Proposes to Try One More Military Effort—Terms of the Convention with France of the 30th of July.

Rumors as to Mexico continue very conflicting. According to one account MAXIMILIAN would at least make a determined military effort prior to abdication, if that step really had to be taken. A Mexican army, 50,000 strong, to be mainly officered by Frenchmen, is one of the things spoken of.

The Convention between France and Mexico, signed at Mexico on the 30th of July, transfers to the French Government half the receipts of all the maritime customs in the Empire, in order to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the loans contracted in 1864 and 1865, and all obligations resulting therefrom, and likewise for the payment of the interest at three per cent. on all sums due by Mexico to the French Treasury. The amount of the latter debt, which is approximately valued at 350,000,000 of francs, will be subsequently definitely fixed.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Candian Insurrection Spreading to Chios and Cyprus and to Epirus—Reported Advice to the Porte by Great Britain.

The Eastern question again claims considerable atention. Continental journals state that it is no longer the insurrection in Candia alone which causes uneasiness to the Porte, but movements are beginning in Epirus and in the islands of Chios and Cyprus.

The London *Morning Post* says it is stated that the British Government have advised the Porte to accord to the Island of Crete an autonomy similar to that of Servia, but that the Porte refused to act on the advice.

UNITED STATES AND TURKTY.

The Story About a Protest from England and France Against the United States Acquiring an Island from Turkey.

The Vienna *De Bathe* says it learns that France has made energetic representations to the Porte against any acquisition by the United States of an island in the Gulf of Egina. France has been supported in this course by England.

ITALY AND ROME.

The French Troops to Leave Rome by the 9th of December—Departure of the Franco-Pontificial Legation—Illness of the King of Italy.

The 15th of September was the second anniversary of the Paris Convention for the evacuation of Rome, and the London *Times* says that it is understood that the evacuation will be completed by Dec. 9. Meanwhile the so-called Franco-Pontifical Legion, 1,200 men, was to embark on the 18th at Antebes for Ceveta Vicchia on board a French steamer. As the General in command at Rome objects to his French troops coming in contact with those of the Pope the legion would be sent to Vitorbo in spite of the strong remonstrances from that place.

The King of Italy had been ill.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Mortality from Famine in India—Financial.

Mails from Calcutta to Aug. 8, from Hong Kong to July 28, and Melbourne to July 27, are forwarded by the *Cuba*. The mortality from the famine in India was unabated.

Arrangements were progressing for the restoration of Agra and Mastermans. Bank on a firm basis.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 15.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.'s circular reports that much rain had fallen during the week, and there was but little progress with the harvest. The grain trade had materially improved in consequence, but business was checked by the advance of 1s. since Tuesday. Wheat had advanced 2d. since Tuesday; Winter red, 11s.@11s. 9d.; red Spring, 10s. 6d.@11s. 3d. Corn was easier, with sales of mixed at 27s. 9d., and yellow at 28s.@28s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report Beef firmer and 2s. 6d. higher. Pork easier for Western. Bacon—a declining tendency. Lard nominal. Tallow active, at 45s. 6d.@46s. 6d. Cheese declined 2s.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: "Ashes firm; Pots, 32s.; Pearls, 44s. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee active and firm. Rice buoyant and 9d.@1s. higher. Linseed steady. Linseed Oil firm at 45s. Linseed Cakes scarce. Sperm Oil steady, at £125@£126 10s. Resin steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 35s.@36s. 6d. Petroleum inactive, at 2s. 1d.@2s. 2d. for refined."

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING's circular reports: WHEAT advancing, and 2s.@3s. higher on the week. American White, 56s.@60s.; Red, 52s.@55s. AMERICAN FLOUR, 25s.@28s. IRON dull, at £5 10 for rails and bars, and 54s. for pig. SUGAR firm, and 6d. higher. COFFEE tending upward. TEA steady, at 1s. 1¼d.@1s. for common Congo. RICE active and advancing. TALLOW quiet, at 45s.@45s. 6d. JUTE declined 5s.@10s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, at 38s. LINSEED OIL tending upward. PETROLEUM steady, at 2s. for refined.

BY STEAMERS TO NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON AND THE HANSA.

Late European News—History of the Recovery of the Old Atlantic Cable—Crops in England—American Topics—The Late War—General Political Intelligence.

The Inman steamer *City of London*, Captain MIREHOUSE, which left Liverpool at 11.30 on the morning of the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th September, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *Hansa*, from Southampton September 12, also arrived yesterday.

FRANCE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The French Army to be Reorganized on the Prussian Model—Triumph of the Needle-Gun—Anxiety About a Still Later Invention by Herr Von Dreyse—Turkey Adopting American Cannon—Portugal Also Awake—Mr. Harvey and the Mid-Atlantic Telegraph—The French Regency—Political Opinions of the Marshals of France—The Empress Learning Politics—The New Foreign Affairs Minister—Beauregard and Breckinridge in Paris.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1866.

Prussia has cause to be proud. France, the greatest of military nations, is going to reorganize her army on the Prussian model. It is the needle-gun, of course, which has brought about this change, but still the honor is Prussia's. The new training required for the use of the breech-loader has also commenced, and the gun, it appears, is to be carried in the right hand, with bayonet fixed as on the old gun. The Chapepot gun will fire seven times to the Prussian five. So the French say.

But the recital of an interview between the correspondent of the London *Times* and the inventor of the Prussian gun, which has been published in most of the journals, has thrown a chill on French ardor, for the correspondent says that Mr. DE DREYSE has in reserve another gun vastly superior to the one now in use invented by him. Does not all this bantering back and forth, this game of "I see you, and go you two better!" very much resemble the practice of the Chinese, where the side which has the most heads painted on its dragons is sure to frighten the other away? For those of us who are in a position to amuse ourselves over this comedy of Chinese invention, the climax has been capped by Turkey, which has just sent out the announcement to the world that she has adopted "the American model of breech-loader, which fires nine balls in a minute to the French seven and the Prussian five!" Bravo Turkey! Let the *giaours* look to their laurels!

Even little Portugal is making a show, to the infinite amusement of her big neighbors, of reorganizing her army and providing it with an improved gun. But our Minister at Lisbon, Mr. HARVEY, who is now here, tells me that Portugal does not pretend at all to enter the game of scare-crow, that her little army needs a renovation, and that she has adopted for the most part the improved Enfield gun.

Speaking of Mr. HARVEY reminds me of the proposed Atlantic telegraph line from Lisbon, by the Azores and Bermuda, to the Chesapeake Bay, a line for which I see you are organizing a Company in New-York. Mr. HARVEY is naturally enthusiastic for this line, and says that any company which will present itself with the necessary capital will have no trouble in obtaining a privilege from the Cortes, but that they have been deceived so often by sham companies, that, without a fair show of capital, no grant can be obtained.

The dispatch of Mr. SEWARD to Gen. KILPATRICK on the affairs of Chili, dated June 2, is published in the Liberal papers of Paris under the head of "Important." The condemnation of the Mexican expedition which it contains will prevent its publication by the Government papers.

The Privy Council of France, that is to say, the Council of Regency, the body of men who are now consulted on great questions of State and on questions relating to the dynasty, and who, in case of the death of the Emperor, would direct the Regency of the Empress, is now, since the addition of the late Secretary of Foreign Affairs, composed as follows: M. FOULD, Minister of Finances; M. TROPLONG, President of the Senate; M. BAROCHE, Guardian of the Seals; Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of the Emperor's Household and of Fine Arts; the Count WALEWSKA, President of the Corps Legislatif; Messrs. MAGNE and PERSIGNY, former Ministers, and, like the rest, devoted friends of the dynasty, and lastly, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, just appointed.

Lots of civilians, but only one General! Messrs. FOULD, TROPLONG, BAROCHE and DROUYN DE LHUYS are men who would serve their country under any Government, and who, therefore, are not Bonapartists "to the death." Marshal VAILLANT, Messrs. MAGNE, DE PERSIGNY and WALEWSKA are Bonapartists pure, and must fight for the dynasty under any and all circumstances. With the Bonapartes in power they are somebody; without the Bonapartes in power they are nobodies. The first four represent rather the most talent; the last four have the advantage in devotion.

It is a matter of remark that there is so little of the military element on the Council of Regency. But the two able men of the army, Marshals MCMAHON and NIEL, are Orleanists—men who would serve the Emperor against the enemies of France with the utmost of their zeal and ability, but who might prove lukewarm in the defence of the Bonapartist dynasty against the Orleanists. Of the other Marshals the only pure Bonapartist is CANROBERT, but CANROBERT has not been very lucky in war, and the Emperor, although he has a great affection for him personally, does not, any more than any one else, confide vital interests to unlucky men. Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and ST. JEAN D'ANGELY are quite old men, and are not politicians in local questions; whereas FOREY and BAZAINE have never had any close relations with the Imperial family, and their devotion or want of devotion has never been put to the test. As for the Minister of War, Marshal RANDON, he is an administrator and not much of a warrior, and on politics is a close-mouthed man.

So that if His Majesty looked alone to the corps of Marshals of France, which now numbers but nine members, he would find but two men whom he could place properly on the Council of Regency—Marshals VAILLANT and CANROBERT. But outside this corps there would spring up, in case of the Emperor's death, plenty of defenders of the Regency, of which the leading one would be Gen. FLEURY.

In connexion with this question of the Regency it is said that great pains are being taken by the ministers and officers of the Court to initiate the Empress into the affairs of State, so that in case of the sudden death of the Emperor Her Majesty would be prepared to aid her council in the government of the Empire. There is nothing like a robust faith in one's own cause. The Empress, who is about to turn Cape Forty, has taken, it is said, quite a fancy for affairs of State—such fancies come easy in her position of life—and that she takes as much pride now in presiding over the meetings of her husband's Cabinet as she did formerly in presiding at the court balls as the queen of beauty and fashion.

Her Majesty's *bête noire* in politics is the Prince NAPOLEON and his children. She cannot get rid of the idea that the Prince is intriguing for himself and his children, and that in case the Regency should ever fall into her hands, a family war would spring up which would so weaken the dynasty as to make the way easy for the other factions. The Republicans say that the way would be easy without this division.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, appears to be one of the numerous descendants of the illustrious and interesting fillibusters who followed PETER the Hermit to the Holy Land in the eleventh century. His ancestors have been distinguished in the field and diplomacy—his father having been a distinguished diplomatist, at one time, during the Presidency of WASHINGTON, having been sent to the United States. The present Marquis married Mlle. DE MERODE, sister to the Countess DE MONTALEMBERT and to M. DE MERODE, late Minister of the Pope. Whether it is because lots of people expect from him what they could not obtain from his predecessors or not, I do not know, but there are lots of people who appear to think that he is the ablest man for the place in France.

We have another assemblage—no doubt by accident—of distinguished rebels here, among whom are Gens. BEAUREGARD and BRECKINRIDGE. The former has obtained the money he wanted for the Jackson Railroad, and leaves for home this week on the *Ville de Paris*. He has had another interview with the Emperor, who asked him an infinity of questions about the new war tactics developed in the American war. The General appears highly pleased at the financial and social success he has met with in England and France.

MALAKOFF.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

M. de Moustier—Mexico, &c.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 10.

We hear from Paris that the appointment of M. DE MOUSTIER to the French Foreign Office is by no means, as is supposed by some Prussian and English papers, a sign that the Emperor has given up his design of extending the French frontier on the side of the Rhine. M. DE MOUSTIER is neither a friend of Prussia nor an enemy of Austria, but, above all, a zealous Bonapartist, and would not even hesitate before a war if he thought it necessary for the maintenance of the present dynasty. He is known to be on much better terms with Prince NAPOLEON than his predecessor, with whose Orleanist leanings the Prince had nothing in common, and his attachment to the Imperial family will make him a ready instrument for carrying out any policy the Emperor may wish to adopt. His appointment, therefore, seems to show that the Emperor is about to enter on a policy for the execution of which he will require a Minister who will blindly and unscrupulously carry out his wishes. That NAPOLEON is about to take some important and decided resolution is further indicated by the calling together of the principal French diplomatic agents at Paris, for the purpose, it is said, of giving the Emperor full information respecting the political situation in Europe.

The private accounts received in Paris from Mexico give a lamentable picture of the state of that country. Anarchy prevails everywhere, and the Juarists already have more authority than the Government of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. Even the Mexicans in the regular army refuse to fight. The United States Government is openly supporting the Republicans, and no one doubts that the Imperial Government will be overthrown before many months are over. The State Treasury is almost empty, in consequence of which the Government officials have not received any pay for the last twelvemonth. The military funds, too, are quite exhausted, and the Emperor is obliged to supply money for the payment of the troops from his private purse.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has lately shown peculiar condescension to the new Hospodar of Roumania. M. D. BRATIANO arrived in Paris last week on a mission from Prince CHARLES, and was very graciously received by the Emperor, who assured him of his sympathies for the Prince, adding that he will always look with great interest on Roumania, and will use his best efforts to assist the Rouman Government in obtaining a loan. M. BRATIANO expresses himself highly satisfied with his reception, and has now left Paris on another mission to Berlin, where he is to see Count BISMARCK. This journey has given rise to much speculation in Paris, where it is believed that something is being concerted between Prussia and France in regard to the Eastern question.

Health of the Emperor.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 10.

The reports which reach this country as to the state of health of the Emperor of the French are various and perplexing. The correspondent of the *Morning Star* tells us that His Majesty hunted on the 6th inst. at St. Germains; the correspondent of the *Times* affirms that the Emperor was out shooting on that day with M. DE PERSIGNY and LAVALETTE, adding that "His Majesty is able to ride but not to trot." On turning to see what the famous correspondent of the morning *Telegraph*—a personage usually so well informed on all matters connected with Parisian high life—says on the subject, we find that fashionable gentleman says—nothing. Possibly his silence on such an important topic is more significant than the somewhat conflicting statements of the *Star* and *Times*.

The Defaulter Lamirande.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 7.

The papers this evening announce the arrival of a distinguished defaulter, M. SUREAU LAMIRANDE, the cashier of the Poiters branch of the Bank of France. He left that pleasant town seven months ago, taking with him 480,000f in bank notes. He was apprehended at Montreal, and surrendered to the French policeman who went in pursuit of him—and this in spite of our "defective" Extradition Treaty. M. LAMIRANDE seems to have been rather unfortunate in his pilgrimage. He divided his bank notes into two parcels—one containing 270,000f., he put in his pocket; the other (210,000f.) he carried in his hand, and left in the railway carriage when he got out at the Victoria Station. Such a careless thief could not long escape detection. He squandered money right and left in New-York, and he returns to France absolutely penniless, and penitent no doubt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Full Account of the Recovery of the Cable of 1865.

The London papers publish the diary of Secretary DEANE, giving an account of the expedition for the recovery of the Cable of 1865. We summarise the principal part of the document: The *Albany* and *Terrible* started on the 1st of August. The Governor of Newfoundland arrived on the 8th, and visited the *Great Eastern*, and on the following day the *Great Eastern* and *Medway* left to join their fellow laborers. The great ship rolled a great deal during a heavy sea, but the rolling is declared to be very unlike that of any other ship. "It is a long, measured movement unlike the rapid action from side to side in a smaller vessel." On the 12th they learnt from the *Albany* that Mr. TEMPLE had been grappling, and had hooked the cable.

We have in the narrative extracts from the log of the *Albany*, but the general character of her operations is already known. The *Great Eastern* commenced grappling on the 13th, in very favorable weather. The machinery seems to have worked to perfection. On the 17th the missing cable was lifted two miles from its oozy bed, making its appearance at a quarter to eleven, ship's time, amidst a cheer which will never be forgotten by those who heard it. But the applause had barely passed away, when the fact became known that the cable had quietly and easily disengaged itself from the flukes and spring of the grapnel, and left those who witnessed this fresh disaster more depressed from this great slip which had taken place between the "cup and the lip." One-half of the cable was covered with ooze, staining it a muddy white. Upwards of nine miles were lifted from the ground. The long line was soon let down to fish again, and the *Albany* and *Medway*, which were near, went on with similar operations. On Sunday, the 19th of August, the *Great Eastern* reached the cable again, and it was buoyed for the night. On the 23d the grapnel was again lowered. Two or three times the *Medway* and *Albany* appear to have been mistaken as to their success, signaling that they had hooked the cable when such was not the case. Acts of personal daring are recorded. On the morning of the 21st the *Great Eastern* came alongside of a buoy, which was found adrift, steaming up to it, and having it towed by a boat under the starboard bow, THORNTON, one of the boatswain's mates, was lowered in a bowline to the buoy, which turned round with him like a top, and he was repeatedly immersed in the water. He managed, however, to hook a chain on to it, and at 11:30 it was hoisted on board. The riding chain had broken at the angle. Some time before the grapnel came up with the cable on the previous Sunday, CLARK, the diver, was extremely anxious to be permitted to go down 20 fathoms to see whether the grapnel had hooked the cable!

On the 25th the store of rope had become lessened by two miles lost by the *Albany* and two miles by the *Great Eastern*. The cable seems on the next day to have been passed over again without being hooked. The grapnel was then lowered for the tenth time amidst general doubt and anxiety. The cable could be picked up and brought to the surface, but there must be a comparatively smooth sea to enable the cable crew to handle it, and put the stoppers on, so as to bring it on board ship. On that day they learned, by a boat from the *Medway*, that that vessel had broken the cable and set the buoy adrift, which was felt to be very bad news. On the morning of the 27th the *Albany* came with the welcome news that she had hooked the cable and buoyed it, doing it by the identical machinery and engine used by the *Great Eastern* last year, which, moreover, had been partly injured. On the 27th ult. the ship's bow was got on to the buoy, and the old cable was brought on deck, the dynamometer showing, however, that it was only a small piece that had been recovered.

On the 30th the *Terrible* left for St. John's to take in provisions. The *Great Eastern* then commenced grappling for the cable on fresh ground, 100 miles to the eastward, in 1,900 fathoms. On the 31st the strain on the dynamometer was such that it was apparent that the cable had been hooked. The rest of the story is thus told by Mr. DEANE:

"The *Medway* signaled to us that she had also hooked the cable, and slipped it, the fluke of her grapnel having broken. The strain was temporarily taken off the dynamometer by steaming ahead a little, and when the engines were again stopped, and the ship allowed to resume her position over the grapnel rope, the strain again indicated was 9¼, showing that undoubtedly the cable was hooked. Away went the pick-up engine again, and worked away all night. By 4:50 this morning, the sea being as smooth as glass, the cable was up to 800 fathoms from the surface, and the strain 7.4 tons. At 5:20 we stopped heaving up, and slipped bight and buoy No. 12. Shortly afterward we were glad to find the *Albany* in sight. Capt. BATT came on board at 8, and told us that they had come to the rendezvous according to signal, but were disappointed at not finding us. We had felt the force of a strong current sending us about three-quarters of a mile an hour from the southward, and so we missed each other. At 10 o'clock, the weather still being all that could be desired, after steaming a couple of miles to the eastward, we have again lowered the grapnel, and hope for the best results."

SUNDAY MORNING, 3:45, Sept. 2.

We have succeeded. Untiring energy and perseverance have conquered all the difficulties. The Atlantic Telegraph Cable of 1865 has been raised to the surface, and in a few minutes afterward communication established with Valentia. It is impossible adequately to describe the enthusiastic joy which prevails on board the ship at the present moment. Those men who by their skill have achieved this great success deserve well of their country. As I stated in yesterday's daily, the grapnel went down for the fifteenth time at 10 A. M. Save that there was a long swell, as there always is in the Atlantic, the sea was like a millpond; and as we saw the grapnel go down, we could not help remarking to each other that the circumstances under which we were going to make another effort to recover were as favorable as they could be. In fact, it was felt that if we did not succeed on such a day as this there was very little chance of our succeeding at all. The buoys had all been placed accurately to mark our position, the *Medway* was signaled to grapple, and we were drifting as fairly for the line of the cable as if our course had been marked by a line on the water.

From 3:45 P. M., when we began to haul up, the strain on the dynamometer varied from 9 to 11. After dinner we received a signal from the *Medway* that having hooked the cable she was hauled up in about 500 fathoms. We told her to heave up as rapidly as possible, and in fact to break the cable, so that we might have the strain taken off our portion of it and so increase our chance of raising it to the surface. To the eastward the effect would be produced by the bight we lifted yesterday and buoyed on the bight buoy. The picking up went on with its usual certainty and precision, and by 12 o'clock (midnight) the bows of the ship were crowded, not only by those actually on watch, but by nearly all the hands, who turned out to see the result of this attempt to recover the cable. By this time the boats of the *Albany* and *Medway* rowed up under our bows, not so much with a view of assisting in putting stoppers on the cable, but to be there in case any of the men who were lowered in bowlines over the bow should fall into the water during their perilous work. Precisely at 12:50 this morning the cable made its appearance on the grapnel, and, save when the voice of Capt. ANDERSON or Mr. CANNING was heard in giving an order, one could almost hear a pin drop, such was the perfect silence which prevailed. No excitement—no cheering, as there was on the Sunday when we lifted it before—all was calm and quiet, the men scarcely spoke above their breath. The cable hands having had the bowlines slipped over them, were lowered down over the bows, and placed huge hempen stoppers on the cable, which was speedily attached to 5-inch ropes, one being placed to protect the eastward side of the bight, and the other the westward. This took the best part of three-quarters of an hour. It was then found that the bight was so firmly caught in the springs of the grapnel, that one of the brave hands who had put on the stoppers was sent lower down to the grapnel, and with hammer and marlinspike and other implements, the rope was ultimately freed from the tenacious gripe of the flukes. The signal being given to haul up, the western end of the bight was cut with a saw, and grandly and majestically the cable rose up the frowning brows of the *Great Eastern*, slowly passing round the sheave at the bow, and then over the wheels on the fore part of the deck. Even then there was no excitement, but now men were seen to cross the platform and touch the rope, in order to feel satisfied that success had been achieved. The greatest possible care had to be taken by Mr. CANNING and his assistants to secure the cable by putting stoppers on between the V wheel and the pick-up machinery, and to watch the progress of the grapnel rope and shackles round the drum before it received the cable itself. This occupied a considerable time; and now it became evident that ere long the end would be passed down as far aft as the electrician's room. There awaiting its arrival were Mr. GOOCH, M. P., Mr. CYRUS FIELD, Capt. HAMILTON, Mr. CANNING, Mr. CLIFFORD, Prof. THOMSON, Mr. DEANE, and others. At last, Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, the chief electrician, made his appearance at the door with the end of the cable in his hand, and the connections having been made, he sat down opposite the instrument. A breathless silence prevailed. Not a word was spoken, all eyes being directed upon the experienced operator, whose expression of countenance indicated the deep anxiety he felt in making the test. At the expiration of some ten minutes, he relieved our suspense by stating that as far as he had then gone he believed the tests to be perfect; but another minute had scarcely elapsed when he took off his hat and gave a cheer, which, as can be easily understood, was lustily taken up in the room, and having been heard outside, it was echoed from stem to stern of the ship, with a heartiness which every Englishman can appreciate. A rocket or two having been fired from the ship to announce to our convoy that we had succeeded, the crews of the *Albany* and *Medway* answered our cheer enthusiastically.

Mr. CANNING at once sent a message to Mr. GLASS, the managing director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, expressing the pleasure he felt at speaking to him through the cable of 1865, and the operator at Valentia telegraphed back his congratulations.

We are now going to make the splice, which will take about three hours, and ere long we hope to hear the welcome sound of the paying-out machinery in the stern of the ship. The weather still continues as calm as it was yesterday, and there is every probability that we shall be favored with, at all events, some few hours more of quiet sea to enable us to slip the bight buoy, and proceed on our way to Heart's Content.

Progress of the North Atlantic Telegraph.

From the Manchester Examiner.

During the last six months various arrangements for the immediate commencement of this important undertaking have been negotiated and completed. It is well known how strongly the North Atlantic route, *viâ* Iceland, commends itself, from the great natural advantages it possesses in the subdivision of the cable into four short and manageable sections, the longest of which does not exceed 740 miles. The North Atlantic route possesses, however, other features of interest which equally command attention—for instance, the opening of new and more direct and speedy telegraphic communications with the great circuits of Northern Europe. Mr. HOLMES, the engineer of the Company, has at length completed these important arrangements, which will ultimately afford advantages in connection with Indian traffic at present hardly to be realized. The telegraphic systems of the respective Governments of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia are all interested in these new and important traffic arrangements, and the necessary moneys required to erect new and independent lines through Norway, Denmark and Sweden, to be placed in special and exclusive connection with the cables about to be immediately submerged between England and Denmark, and Denmark and Norway, by the North Atlantic Company, have been voted by the respective Governments, and these lines will be immediately carried out, so as to be in readiness to join the cables at the several landing places already selected by those Governments. By these new arrangements Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm and St. Petersburg will be placed in direct and instantaneous communication with London and the provinces, and the important trade with the Baltic ports brought into a far more independent and satisfactory condition than it is at present. The section of cable between Denmark and Norway will be working by December in this year, and that between England and Denmark by June next year. The arrangements for the erection of the new and independent land lines throughout England and Scotland in connection with the several cables are also in a forward state.

Financial Affairs of the Telegraph Company.

From the Railway News.

Now that the new cable has been laid and the old one has been recovered, the "Anglo-American" Company, which was established to act simply as the agent of the original Atlantic Telegraph Company, will be dissolved, and the property will vest in the original proprietors. By the terms of the arrangement the Atlantic Telegraph Company reserved to themselves the right of terminating the agreement with the Anglo-American at any time before the 1st of January, 1869, on giving three months' notice to that effect, by payment to the company of £1,200,000, or double the amount of its capital, the Anglo-American reserving to itself, in the event of being thus paid off, of taking payment of one-half of the amount in the ordinary Atlantic Telegraph shares at par, instead of cash. We understand the notice to pay off the company on these terms will be given as soon as the necessary arrangements for raising the required capital are made. At present the Anglo-American dividend of 25 per cent. out of the earnings of the single line is secured, and with both lines at work, and with a reduction of 50 per cent. on the tariff of charges, the revenue of the Company will be very considerably in excess not only of the 25 per cent. reserved for the Anglo-American, but of the amount required to pay the dividends of the three and four per cent. on all the descriptions of original Atlantic Telegraph stock, and if the figures given in the *Times* are accurate, there will be a very large surplus for division, after all these payments, between old and new companies. No good can possibly result from keeping up two distinct companies; the public will be the gainers by the unity of action and management which would be secured by having the telegraph into the hands of one company. The shareholders of the new Company will be amply compensated by receiving back double the amount of their capital with any dividends they may earn before the arrangement is carried out, and the original shareholders, who have borne the burden of so many delays during the last nine years, will receive, as is their due, the whole of the profits resulting from the working of the telegraphic communication which they have been the means of establishing. By the issue of eight per cent. debentures or preference stock, the Atlantic Telegraph Company would be enabled to pay off the old Company, and secure for themselves an additional nine per cent. of dividend on £600,000 of their capital.

Expected Reduction of Tolls.

It was expected that the Atlantic Telegraph Company would shortly reduce the tolls through the cable to one-half the present standard, and ultimately to one-fourth. It was also expected that they would buy up the Anglo-American Telegraph Company at the 100 per cent. profit originally agreed upon. There was great buoyancy in all cable securities, at high premiums.

Reuters Telegraph Cable.

A dispatch from Lowestoff, of Sept 9, says:

The shore end of the Norderney Cable was landed here to-day, and the laying of the cable was commenced immediately. Weather fine, sea calm, tests perfect.

LOWESTOFF, Monday, Sept. 10.

The submersion of the first portion of the Lowestoft-Norderney Cable was successfully completed to-day. The insulation of the cable has improved 100 per cent. during the laying.

THE CROPS.

Discouraging Prospects.

The weather continued stormy and wet. Disastrous floods prevailed in the midland counties, and great anxiety was felt for the crops which were still outstanding.

The *Times* remarks that the day is gone by, though not very distant, when everything, even to the fate of a Ministry, was thought to hang on the August skies. But the prospects of the harvest are still a very serious matter, and this year they are unusually gloomy. Wheat is ten shillings a quarter more than it was last year at this time; and though even the crops of last year proved to be considerably below the average, the prospect before us is at least serious. An immense quantity of wheat and barley is still in the fields, cut though not carried, while the state of the ground below and of the sky above makes it too probable that the grain will be exposed still longer to the warm Summer showers. As far as the country is concerned, we are told by good authorities, and everybody's observation must bear it out, that the crops are generally heavy and the yield apparently good, notwithstanding the wet Winter and the backward Spring. The produce that has been housed in tolerable condition is probably enough to make up to the country at large for a good deal. But there must be much private loss. In the north of England, we are assured, appearances are even worse. A large proportion of the harvest has not been cut. In the midst of all this we are told of purchases on French account; we are told that Germany will not give us her usual assistance this year; and America is evidently not to be depended on. So here is matter at least for apprehension. The question naturally arises, can nothing be done for the rescue of crops actually in this perishing condition? After a year's continual labor and anxiety, the farmer all at once becomes helpless, and sees nothing to be done but to wait for the fine day that will not come, or that only comes just to set the grain sprouting, and then give way to a run of bad weather. In the north of Europe it is well known they proceed to extremities with their corn, and actually dry it in kilns, as being better than losing it altogether. That is a method that necessity alone could excuse. Can we do nothing better?

The *Mark Lane Express* says the crops seem likely to be more below an average than was expected, and it seems very probable that wheat, which has so long been a neglected article, may again attract the attention of speculators.

It is thought that Russia would be the greatest gainer by the short crops in Western Europe. The harvest in that country had been abundant, and heavy orders for grain had already been sent to Odessa.

The Canadian Volunteers.

Alluding to a recent report by Col. MCDOUGALL, Adjutant-General of Militia, on the condition of the Canadian Volunteers and Militia, the London *Times* says the utmost that can be said of the present condition of the Provincial force is that its spirit is excellent, but for practical purposes it seems to be wholly unarmed, and its organization is still incomplete. It will be the part of the Home Government to assist in furnishing the necessary stores, but the Canadians themselves must carry out the requisite organization.

The Embassy to Paris.

The *Sunday Gazette* says: We have reason to anticipate that in the very probable event of Earl COWLEY's resignation, Earl STANHOPE will be offered the post of Her Majesty's Ambassador at the French Court.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Approaching Termination of the Mexican Adventure.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sept. 10.

For some time past little doubt has been possible as to how the Mexican adventure would terminate, and the abdication of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has been looked upon as merely a question of time. But the complexion of the last accounts from that country is so bad that we now expect His Majesty by every boat. The Franco-Mexican journal *Estafette* sums up the state of affairs as follows: "From Matamoras to Alvarado all the eastern coast is in insurrection; Tampico is occupied by the dissentients, guerilla bands maraud up to the gates of Vera Cruz, Jalapa is besieged, and the public treasury empty." The American papers add other misfortunes, but their news needs confirmation. Imperial decrees have augmented various taxes, which will not lessen the disaffection that manifestly is fast spreading. MAXIMILIAN will hardly hold out much longer, but will soon, we may confidently expect, follow his wife to Miramar. The withdrawal of the French troops, whenever the time shall come, will have to be cautiously proceeded with, unless it be previously found possible to come to an amicable understanding with the new Government of President JUAREZ. It will not do to run the risk of a disaster with the French people in their present mood. The news that the last act of the dreary drama of the Mexican expedition had had a tragic termination would be likely to produce a very bad effect indeed. The French gone, the question arises, what will become of Mexico? Will it relapse into its former chronic state of corruption, brigandage and homicide, or will JUAREZ be able to inaugurate a better state of things? The great misfortune of Mexico in times past was that it was the constant victim and prey of a number of ambitious adventurers, no one of whom ever acquired sufficient influence and strength to keep down his competitors and establish a stable Government. The struggle JUAREZ has maintained and the triumph with which it is about to be crowned will, perhaps, give him sufficient prestige to enable him to maintain his place as Chief of the State. If he fails and is overthrown, it is difficult to believe that Mexico will obtain a respite from still-recurring throes until the day shall come—and it surely must come—when the United States shall find themselves compelled to interfere in order to abolish the scandal at their gates.

The Fate of Mexico.

The London *Times* of the 12th inst., at the close of a leader rehearsing the recent political history of Mexico, and speaking rather contemptuously of MAXIMILIAN's fizzle, has the following:

It would be of no great advantage, under present circumstances, to investigate the history of the failure. All the conditions of the enterprise turned out more or less unfavorably to the design of NAPOLEON III., although the Prince whom he had selected for the new throne proved, by common consent, a Sovereign of excellent intentions and more than average capacity. But a Sovereign, however wise or however worthy, must have some support for his Government, especially in a disorganized country, and yet, as events showed, there was no kind of support to be procured in Mexico, and no sufficient support to be contributed from without. It was thought, and we shared the impression, that if there were such things as a public and a public opinion in Mexico they would be attracted to a Prince who offered, at any rate, government instead of anarchy, and law instead of disorder. But either there were not such things or they were repelled by a foreign dynasty, and MAXIMILIAN could reckon for active support on the French garrison only. It happened, too, that the French people, though so addicted to military enterprise in general, conceived a strong aversion from this expedition. The troops themselves disliked the service, and their countrymen at home hardly wished for their success if it was to involve the continuance of the unpopular Protectorate. Then the United States, though long distracted by their own war, regarded the adventure from the outset with a notorious jealousy, which was sure to pass ultimately into more active opposition, and which presently took the form of menacing protests. The American Government, in fact, forbade at last the despatch of fresh European forces to American territory, though so unpromising as well as unpopular had the enterprise gradually become that the views taken at Washington did but coincide with the resolutions already adopted in Paris. In the meantime the small French garrison, irresistible in a fair field, but powerless in so prodigious an extent of territory, could do little more than protect the capital and the highroads to the coast; the old factions, at one time almost driven across the border, recovered strength and daring; and as events brought them greater and greater encouragement, they have closed round the Emperor and his guards on every side. All this while, too, the sinews of war and Government have been wanting. The French could not be expected to find the revenue for an American Empire, and the Empire could find none for itself. As with more ancient monarchies, the final catastrophe is said to be financial. The Emperor must quit Mexico, if for no other reason, because he cannot steal like his predecessors, and because otherwise he cannot get a dollar to live upon.

There was possibly a miscalculation at the bottom of the enterprise itself, but as regards the conduct of it we know of but one fault with which the Emperor NAPOLEON can be fairly charged. When he occupied the capital and assumed the Government of Mexico, he did so, not with an impartial condemnation of the old factions, but with a preference to one of them. He closed with the party oppose to JUAREZ, which had, at least, the disadvantage in title and pretensions, and was probably—if precedence was possible between such candidates—the more worthless faction of the two. JUAREZ had offered terms, but they were refused, and so, driven like more respectable patriots into exile, he at last organized a successful resistance to the invader. If he has acquired in the process any such principles as befit a Constitutional ruler, or any such power as is necessary to sustain a Government, we may see an independent Mexico in the list of civilized States, but we are not yet acquainted with any facts which could induce a belief in such an event, *and it is far more probable that an immediate return of confusion and another period of murderous anarchy will lead to the disappearance of the country in the United States. With that result Europe will have no disposition to quarrel.*

Prospects of Mexico.

From the London News.

When the Emperor NAPOLEON, bent on making an epoch in his reign, determined to overthrow President JUAREZ in order to make way for his Austrian nominee, he deprived the Mexicans of the best chance of acquiring a sound, strong Government which had been placed within their reach for many years. The most we can now hope is that the work of destruction was not done so thoroughly as its author supposed, but that JUAREZ may be able to reëstablish national order. But whoever may succeed MAXIMILIAN will have foreign as well as domestic difficulties of no mean magnitude to contend with. After the part which French, Belgians and Austrians have taken in an enterprise directed against the national independence, it can hardly be expected that the position of subjects of those nations will be more secure than it was before the treatment they received became a cause of war, while the duty of the several Governments to protect them will remain as urgent as before. Then the pecuniary obligations of the Mexican Treasury to France can hardly be ignored by the Emperor NAPOLEON, or fail to become a source of contention, for the Mexicans are as little likely to satisfy as he to give up his claims. From the United States no effectual help is to be expected; their citizens are too much concerned with their own troubles and dissensions to be able to render assistance to their neighbors, while the sound opinion of the Republic is averse to any entanglements calculated to bring about an extension of its territory in the South, where climate, pursuits, and race and manners are all unfavorable to the best qualities of the American character. The prospect is not a cheerful one, but whatever hope it contains gleams forth from the national spirit which has been evoked in resistance to foreign aggression. If Gen. JUAREZ can turn this to account, and make it the regenerating element of the national character, he will deserve to be esteemed the second founder of the Mexican Republic.

A Summary of the Situation.

The Franco-Mexican journal *Estafette* sums up the state of affairs as follows:

"From Matamoras to Alvarado all the eastern coast is in insurrection. Tampico is occupied by the dissentients. Guerrilla bands marched up to the gates of Vera Cruz. Jalapa is besieged and the public Treasury empty. The withdrawal of the French troops will have to be cautiously proceeded with, unless it be previously found possible to come to an amicable understanding with the new Government of President JUAREZ."

The London *Times* says it is not to be dissembled that the Empire founded by NAPOLEON III. has withered away without so much as taking root in the soil. The Empress of Mexico arrived in Europe a short time since, and the Emperor, it is expected, must soon follow his spouse. The country, in fact, must be abandoned by its imperial occupants, and once more be left at the disposal of a population which has hitherto exhibited an absolute incapacity for self-government.

A Special Mission.

Gen. CASTELNAN, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor NAPOLEON, was to leave Paris on the 12th inst. on a special mission to Mexico. It is stated that he will deliver to MAXIMILIAN an autograph letter from NAPOLEON.

How Our Political Contest is Viewed Abroad.

From the London Times, Sept. 1.

The American Radicals are pushing forward to a centralization of Government which would remove any checks at present existing on the absolutism of popular will, and *the American Conservatives are desirous of retaining these obstacles to the tyrannical power of numbers.* It was the President of a Democratic Republic who told us the other day that the tyranny of the many was worse than the tyranny of one. The axiom is not new in politics, but it sounded strangely in the mouth of a republican magistrate. To all appearances, however, there are many in the United States who feel its force, and the impending struggle will show us how opinions are balanced.

At the outset, and on the surface of things, the new political conflict just formally inaugurated in America is but the revival of old party strife. * *

The prospects of the conflict, it is said, are pretty evenly balanced. The Republicans have the advantage of a mature organization, a successful policy, and the possession of power. They, and they only, brought the civil war to a triumphant issue. They prevented the division of the Union into two States, not only without much aid from the Democrats, but as was suspected, in spite of their clandestine opposition. This naturally gives them favor and influence now; nor would it, perhaps, have been possible to construct any strong party against them, except by the aid of their own principles. The Democrats now charge the Republicans with attempting a revolution resembling that of the South itself, and with desiring to establish a division of the Union for their own political benefit. They say that the war is over, that Slavery is extinct, that the people of the Southern States are willing to accept all the obligations of citizens, and that to exclude them from representation for the mere purposes of a party in Congress is to maintain and perpetuate a disunion of the Republic. Nor can these imputations be rebutted by the Republicans, who are undoubtedly keeping the Southern States from representation by imposing upon them such conditions of readmission to Congress as it is well known will not be accepted. Their only pretext for this conduct is that it would be unwise and hazardous to reinvest so quickly with political power those who have just turned it to the purposes of civil war.

It seems, however, to be anticipated that at this, as at some previous conjunctures, a large mass of Americans who side actively with neither party will emerge from their comparative neutrality and take part in the struggle on behalf of the Union. The Democrats are now Unionists, and, considering how many States are still outlawed, there is obvious reason in the argument that they who wish to keep them so must be enemies of the Union. We are told that *whenever either party in America goes too far there is a mass of sober feeling in the body of the nation powerful enough to recall it to order.* On this occasion, it is said, the Republicans will have the benefit of this political reserve. Many Americans, stanch friends of the Union and enemies of Slavery, have yet no inclination to abet the extravagance of those who abolished Slavery and preserved the Union. The Republicans have done their work, and must not be allowed to neutralize it by the maintenance of a fatal division. On this feeling much reliance appears to be placed, and the Democrats will have the powerful assistance of the President in the approaching campaign. But the Republicans, on the other hand, have the perfect organization which carried them through the trials of the war, and they hold in strength the positions from which the new party must dislodge them. The contest, therefore, is expected to be long and desperate, and the issue is so doubtful that no politician will venture to predict it.

The Visit of Our Fleet to Moscow.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sept. 10.

From the *Moscow Gazette* the *Temps* translates a very long account of the American visit to Moscow. The burden of the whole business seems to have been, "Let us swear eternal friendship!" The speech-making was interminable, and every speech overflowed with compliments. "Hail Columbia" was inscribed in letters of fire on a temple of glory, and the band at the Moscow station played "God Save America"—probably some new national air. At a magnificent banquet, given at the hotel of Prince DOLGOROUKOFF, the feast of sentiment was only to be equaled by the flow of champagne. Mr. FOX, returning thanks for a toast, declared that, if the hearts of the Americans could open, there would be seen within them what he there saw, the union of the Russian and American flags. "May that union of the banners be sealed by the blood of our hearts!" Capt. MURRAY was still more eloquent and figurative. "In the extracts we have given," says the *Temps*, (in five close columns of rather fulsome reading,) "will be found a series of manifestations which resemble the transports of a violent passion during the happy days of the honeymoon." And the writer marvels, as well he may, at this strange coupling of the most free and active people in the world with a nation having but a varnish of civilization, with despotism for its political *régime*, and communism for its social state.

THE LATE WAR.

PRUSSIA.

The Enlargement of Prussian Territory.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 7.

To-day the Lower House has passed the bill for the annexation of Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Nassau and Frankfort. Dr. MICHAELIS proposed an amendment to the first clause, which runs thus:

"The Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and the free town of Frankfort, shall in accordance with article 2, of the Prussian deed of Constitution, be forever united with the Prussian Monarchy."

The amendment would have added the proviso that the annexation shall only take place if votes of the Constitutional Assemblies of Representatives in the countries concerned expressed a desire for the Union. Deputy LOEWE also introduced an amendment in place of the second clause of the bill, by which he wished to insure that the peculiar privileges and particular rights of the annexed countries should be assured by the passing of special laws for that object. Herr VON KIRCHMAN, who spoke in favor of the bill and against the amendments, urged that it was not possible now to have recourse to popular votes, or to make special laws, but that the annexed lands, treated with a liberal policy, would soon be well satisfied with their union with Prussia; that the annexation was necessary, because by the war Prussia had not been sensibly strengthened, Austria not sensibly weakened; that the loss of Venetia was a real gain to Austria, and that in case of a recurrence of a conflict with Austria Prussia's aim must be to form a strong and united German State. Deputy GNEIST, who supported the amendment of LOEWE, urged that the acquisition of these territories by Prussia was not annexation; that annexation could apply only to foreign lands, but that unity of Germany was older than any other European conjunction of provinces; that the small sovereignties had been imported into this unity from without, and that to cast out again these creatures of diplomacy was no annexation. Still he considered that at first the peculiar privileges of these States should be guaranteed, and that other countries, at first united with Prussia under a personal union and retaining their peculiar Constitutions, should afterward be encouraged to join of their own free will in a real union.

Deputy WALDECK, speaking for the bill, urged that Dr. MICHAELIS' amendment, if adopted, might open the door for the restoration of the minor Princes who had been swept away; that the existence of small States was the cancer of Germany, and that no German could wish to restore a ruling house which had once been driven out when there is now a prospect of securing German unity from the Rhine to the Eider; that the Royal House of Hanover had particularly no cause of complaint, because it had annexed Prussian territories, Ost Friesland and Lingen, and must not now grumble at the Nemesis which was overtaking it for that act. Dr. LOEWE also expressed no sympathy for the Royal House of Hanover, but he considered that, if the countries to which the bill referred were to be allowed to retain their peculiar Constitutions, it would be easier henceforth to unite the States of South Germany with the Northern Confederation than if the Prussian Constitution prevailed so largely as it will on the bill being passed in North Germany.

Dr. MICHAELIS withdrew his amendment, and the first clause was passed with an overwhelming majority. The second and third clauses were also carried and the amendment of Dr. LOEWE thrown out by large majorities, and the whole bill was passed by a majority of 273 over 14. The Poles abstained from voting, because, as Deputy VON ZOLTOWSKI said, in the name of his fellow-countrymen, they would not interfere in a purely German matter.

After the Annexation Bill had been disposed of, Count BISMARCK introduced a bill for the annexation of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which will, in due course, be referred to a committee, while in the meantime the Duchies are to receive the Eleventh, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, and Sixty-fourth Regiments, as their garrison.

The Special Committee of the Upper House has adopted the Bill of Indemnity, and the general debate on the bill will commence in the House to-morrow.

The Special Committee of the Lower House on the extraordinary loan which is asked for to defray the military and naval expenses caused by the war has nearly concluded its sittings, and it is expected that the bill will be brought up to the House within a few days, and probably give rise to a spirited debate.

A Parallel from the American War.

From the Berlin National Gazette.

A frank assent to applying the right of war to the countries which Prussia is going to incorporate has encountered much opposition, not only abroad, but even in circles friendly to Prussia, and in the countries affected by that measure, it has caused considerable irritation. The assertions of the Republican Party of North America were heartily approved of when it declared that the States of the South had lost their constitutional rights by their rebellion; President JOHNSON was severely blamed for wishing to throw the responsibility of the rebellion on the leaders and not on the States themselves. But when the Prussian Liberals pretend by the same rule that the late combats have given Prussia a free field, and that it is necessary to utterly destroy some fatal private rights, in order that the ashes of the civil war, hardly terminated, should not be rekindled, a cry is raised of force and violence. Let them then show us a way by which the application of the right of war may be avoided, which has in all times been invoked by Republics as well as by Monarchies, without again handing Northern Germany over to the most deplorable confusion. In Holstein there is an assembly which has several times rendered homage to Prince FREDERICK, and which declares itself bound by solemn oaths. Can such a body be expected to give a free vote, which necessarily implies an exact appreciation of things? In Hanover the majority of the Upper Chamber has always been Austrian, and contributed to cause the war between Prussia and Hanover. Did MM. SCHLEPEGRELL and KOESSING demand a guarantee from the Emperor of Austria that in case he conquered Silesia he would consult the population as to whether they wished to be Austrian or Prussian? And yet these gentlemen come to Berlin and complain bitterly that there are still rights of conquest in Germany. Neighbors ought to be appealed to in order to mete out to the conqueror the fruits of his victory. The same reflections are applicable to the majority of the nobles of Nassau. In Electoral Hesse alone would it be equitable to consult the Chamber, the majority of which has always been friendly to Prussia. But even there this demand could only be founded on equity: for if that right was accorded to the Chamber, it would be necessary also to take the vote of the States of Hanover, Holstein and Nassau, and it would be all over with any possibility of creating a sound political organization in the North of Germany.

Schleswig and the Late War.

From the London Times, Sept. 11.

By the terms of the fifth article of the Treaty of Peace between Austria and Prussia it is stipulated that "the people of the northern districts of Schleswig, if they by a free vote express a wish to be united to Denmark, shall be ceded to Denmark accordingly." It has been suggested—we know not on what authority—that this concession to the principle of nationality was made by the two German Powers at the earnest instance of the representative of the French Emperor at Prague. It is, nevertheless, by no means impossible that such an act of tardy and scanty, yet not unacceptable justice to Denmark may have occurred spontaneously to Count BISMARCK's mind. The fortune of war had given him so much more than in his wildest dreams he could either have hoped for or aspired to, that it was natural for him to wish to compound with his own conscience and to disarm the envy of the world. He acted in obedience to the feeling by which a gambler who has broken the bank at Homburg or Baden is prompted to fling his gold pieces among the waiters and porters at the door of the Conversation Saloon. It is not exactly almsgiving; it is only paying tithes to the tutelar deity of the place where his fortune was made. * * * * *

The appeal to a people's vote under the peculiar circumstances in which the Duchy is situated is a matter of no trifling difficulty. We are not told whether all Prussian civil and military authorities are to be withdrawn for the occasion. If this be the case, more freedom will be allowed to the people of Schleswig than ever was granted in France and Italy. King VICTOR EMMANUEL will not, we are informed, yield one inch of the military, political, or administrative position he has taken up in Venetia while the popular vote is being consulted. It is not likely. Yet all experience teaches us that a vote under the pressure of such influences is little better than a mere mockery and deceit. In the meanwhile, the effect of this long-contemplated yet long-deferred measure has been to create great excitement in the Duchy, where the opposite parties are ranging themselves in dense array, ready for the forthcoming struggle. Already, on Saturday, no less than 1,000 Schleswigers went up from Flensburg and Als to Middelfurt, on the strait between Jutland and Funen.

Continued on Eighth Page.

POLITICAL.

SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Views of the Southern People Concerning the Action of the Philadelphia Convention.

MACON, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the adjournment of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia to enable the Southern people to study the resolutions and address promulgated by that patriotic body, and to make up their opinions with regard to the principles set forth in those papers. It required some time for the proceedings of the Convention to reach the people of the South. There are nearly as many papers published in the South as before the war, and the people are more eager than ever to read them; but yet the circulation of these papers is small, owing to the poverty of the people, and their consequent inability to take them. Many of the old mail routes and post-offices have not been reopened since the cessation of hostilities; and this is another reason why even important intelligence circulates slowly in many parts of the country.

Returning to the Philadelphia Convention, you will be glad to hear that the labors of that body are considered quite as great a success in the South as they are in the North. It were uncandid to say that exceptions are not taken by particular individuals to particular enunciations in the resolutions and address; yet it may be safely asserted that the great body of the Southern people, including especially leading men in the civil and military service of the lately Confederated States, regard the action of the Convention with marked favor, and are ready to unite with Northern Conservatives in the effort to conform the policy of the Government to the principles laid down by the Convention. Politicians, professional men, planters and mechanics, all agree that it is the duty as well as the interest of the Southern people to accept the olive branch held out to them by Northern Conservatives, and to square their future political action by the admirable declaration of principles promulgated by the Convention. In this assertion I cannot be mistaken. Indeed, the most earnest supporters of the Southern side in the late lamentable conflict—the men who in the field struck the hardest blows, and in the halls of legislation gave the most cordial support to the secession movement—are now the most earnest supporters of the President's policy of restoration and of the action of the Philadelphia Convention.

This is as true of South Carolina and Mississippi as it is of Virginia and Georgia. In this State, for example, I have only to point you to the acknowledged leaders of the three political divisions into which the people separated themselves in the Presidential election of 1860. Mr. COBB and Ex-Gov. BROWN were the ardent supporters of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and of the secession movement; Mr. STEPHENS and Ex-Gov. JOHNSON were the equally ardent supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS and opponents of secession; and Gov. JENKINS and Mr. BENJ. H. HILL were supporters of Mr. BELL and devoted adherents to the Union. All of these gentlemen, representing now, as they did then, every shade of political sentiment in the State, accept the present situation in all of its length and breadth. They are desirous, from a sense of duty as well as of interest, that the Union should be reëstablished in all of its integrity; and to that end they accept the Philadelphia platform as the safest, the most just and the only legal and constitutional means by which their earnest desires can be accomplished.

In this respect these gentlemen not only represent the feelings and wishes of the people of Georgia, but the feelings and wishes of the people of every other Southern State. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the gentlemen named truly represent that large portion of the people of the South, which included nearly every man and woman in these States, who, sooner or later, gave in their adhesion to the Confederate movement. For it must be admitted that the persons named do not represent the small handful of men in each one of the ten excluded States who adhered to the Government throughout the war. These Unionists, strange to say, are now practical disunionists, and are striving, with more success, to dissolve the Union in 1866 than they did to save it in 1861. But the reader should not infer from what is here stated that any considerable number of those who remained steadfast in their devotion to the Union now oppose the policy of the President. This is not so. The great body of the Simon-pure Unionists of the South, small as their number was, approve both of the policy of the President and the action of the Philadelphia Convention. It is only your office-holder and office-seeker, not numbering one hundred persons in this, or perhaps in any one of the cotton States, who are found in opposition and taking part with the Radicals. The self-appointed delegates from this State at the late Radical Convention in Philadelphia, included about all the Southern Radicals there are in Georgia. The same is doubtless true of other Southern States.

But few meetings have thus far been called in the South to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention. This is owing to the fact that the people are busy with their crops, and have got out of the habit of holding political meetings, and especially to the fact that there is no difference of opinion here, everybody being in favor of the Convention. Meetings will be called, however, and the action of the Convention formally ratified. It may be stated here that one of the most gratifying features of the Convention, to the people of the South, was the cordial manner in which their delegates were received and treated by the Northern delegates. In this way the Northern delegates accomplished almost as much good as the Convention did by its official action. A similar line of conduct on the part of the Northern people generally would do as much toward cementing the Union as the victories of GRANT and FARRAGUT did in preserving it.

The weather has been exceedingly unfavorable to the cotton crop for the last four weeks. The yield will fall considerably below the favorite estimates in New-York. In the Cotton States proper the corn crop will also be very short. But more upon this subject, perhaps, in a future letter.

Are Union Men Safe in the South?—Testimony of One of them.

PARIS, Henry County, Tenn.,
Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that you call in question the statement made by the Committee of the "Loyal Southern Convention" that Union men South are not safe in person or property.

I wish to say a word on this subject, and will pledge my honor for the truth of what I say. I am and was during the war a known Union man. I was so obnoxious to the Southern soldiers that I had to leave home, family and all, and take refuge within the Federal lines. I left home in 1864, and did not return till after the surrender of LEE. I then returned home, and from that day to this have not had an unkind word spoken to me, nor any rude conduct exhibited by any one. I never felt more secure before the war. This is true, not only as regards myself, but as regards every other Union man. I have never, in a residence of over 30 years, seen the people more disposed to observe law and good order. No attempt has been made to disturb any man on account of his opinions. This is true of all the counties adjacent to this. I will remark that this is Gov. HARRIS' old home, and the home now of Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS, a former member of the United States Congress, and then a member of the rebel Congress. Perhaps in no part of the State did popular feeling set in stronger for secession, yet with these facts our people show every disposition to forget the past, are engaged in an earnest, and, I doubt not, an honest effort to make amends for the past. Mr. ATKINS himself is active in advising the people to acquiesce to what has been done.

We all, without distinction of party, desire peace, Southern soldiers as much as anybody else. We desire to do our duty to the Government fully and to our country.

I then feel no hesitation in saying that the address alluded to contains a base slander on the people South. The Committee knew that it was false. Their object was to mislead the Northern mind in regard to the temper of the people South, and I fear they will succeed too well. I hope you will continue to expose the falsehood of the address. A more malignant slander was never published. The delegate from this State lived in an adjoining county, was a strong rebel, begging socks and clothing for the brave Southern boys during the first year of the war. When about to be forced into the army he left and turned Union man, and has not resided at his old home since. He was a kind of Methodist preacher, and should tell the truth; but he is too malignant to see it. He has taken a great rise in the world since he became Radical. He was, as I said before, a local preacher and an editor of a small village paper. Now he is Hon. A. W. HAWKINS. I see they are nearly all Honorables, Generals, Colonels, &c.

Enough of this. Every good and just man can but feel indignant at their presumption in uttering what they know to be untrue. I have never read a paper with so few facts as contained in that address. I repeat that I know that our people are disposed and willing to submit to all lawful authority.

You can allude to my statements if you deem it proper, and I inclose you my address as authority for what I say. Yours, &c.

Kings County Politics.

Kings County shares the general excitement of the day, and her politicians are up to their ears in the hottest of hot water. The two Congressional Districts need a man, and to find one on whom everybody will unite, is the difficult search in which the wire-pullers are at present engaged.

The Second District is now represented by Hon. TUNIS G. BERGEN, to succeed whom several gentlemen are very anxious. The Democratic majority in the District is variously estimated at from three to seven thousand, unless the Nationals and Regulars forget their united strength in their individual hostility, and permit a third man to run in between the two. Messrs. KALBFLEISCH and DEMAS BARNES are the persons most prominently named by the Democracy in this connection. Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY has been nominated by the Nationals—a party against whom he has fought since its organization, and whose nomination he, of course, declined to accept.

It is said that a vigorous movement is on foot to induce Mr. MURPHY to accept a nomination from the Regulars—a matter which his friends declare cannot be consummated unless all parties concur in the nomination. Mr. BARNES is favorably considered by a majority of the leading men in the district, and if Mr. MURPHY is not nominated, he will doubtless be the man. The Republicans have not as yet made any demonstration; the district has been always Democratic, and unless two Democratic candidates are named, the Republican is put up simply to be knocked down.

In the Third District two members are to be chosen; one to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. HUMPHREY, and one as his regular successor. There have been named several parties for these positions. Prominent among them, on the Republican side, are Messrs. E. L. SANDERSON, Chairman of the General Committee; GEORGE B. LINCOLN, Postmaster, and SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, of the dry goods firm of S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., in this City. The contest at the primaries seems to have narrowed down to Messrs. LINCOLN and CHITTENDEN.

It is said that a compromise may be effected between the friends and employes of the two, by which one shall be nominated for the short and the other for the long term. The probabilities are in favor of Mr. CHITTENDEN's nomination. The Democrats are also divided here, although the National Convention adjourned without making a nomination. Messrs. DRIGGS, Ex-Tax Collector, WM. E. ROBINSON, United States Assessor, and J. D. MCKENZIE, are mentioned in this connection. Mr. MCKENZIE apparently has the inside track, but the chances are even as between him and ROBINSON, who has made many friends by his conservative Republican course, and would command a strong vote outside of his party.

The Convention meets on Saturday, and the greatest excitement pervades the entire community. The friends of Mr. LINCOLN will publish to-day a new campaign paper, called the Brooklyn *Independent*, through which the party hopes to be able to give strong blows and say tough things.

THE REVENUE OFFICES.

Col. WOOD retains his position as Collector of the Second District. Gen. PRATT is hard at work collecting the revenues due himself and predecessor. He still continues Messrs. E. E. BOWEN and FRANK TAPPAN as Deputies, not caring to make hasty changes during the brief season.

Mr. THOMAS KINSELLA has received his commission as Postmaster, in place of GEO. B. LINCOLN removed.

Political Items.

Mr. T. J. LEE, of Rahway, the Republican representative from the Second District of Union County, is a candidate for the Conservative nomination for Senator from that county.

A new Republican candidate for Congress is to be nominated in the Third District of Vermont, against PORTUS BAXTER, and it is thought J. S. ADAMS, of Burlington, will be selected.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN has returned from his trip to the Rocky Mountains, and in a short time will enter the canvass in Ohio.

The majority of A. H. WARD, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Kentucky District, is between 7,000 and 8,000.

Capt. G. L. PARK is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Sixth Wisconsin district. J. J. R. PEASE is the candidate in the Second district.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Annual Convention of the Diocese of New-York—Opening Services—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dix on the Present Position, Needs and Duties of the Church—The Incarnation the Great Point of Controversy at the Present Day—The Church to Take Broader Views, and Adapt Itself to the Age—Its Teachers to Preach the Life of Christ, and Illustrate it by Example—Advantages of the Ritual, &c.—Organization of the Convention.

The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New-York commenced its sessions in this City yesterday morning, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-street. Some three hundred clergymen were in attendance, and about the same number of lay delegates. A large number of spectators of both sexes were also present, occupying seats in the gallery. Preliminary to opening the sessions of the Convention, regular divine services were held, closing with the communion, in which all the members, clerical and lay, joined. The services were conducted by Bishop POTTER, assisted by Dr. DIX, Rev. Dr. CADY, and others. At the conclusion of the services, and preceding the communion, Rev. MORGAN L. DIX, D. D., who had been appointed by the Bishop to preach the Convention Sermon, ascended the pulpit and delivered the following discourse, which was listened to with close attention and marked approval by the entire audience:

REV. DR. DIX'S SERMON.

1st St. John—iii., 23. "And this is His commandment, That we should believe on the name of His Son Jesus Christ, and love another, as He gave us commandment."

Belief on the name of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, as thus enjoined on men, must be something more than the entertainment of a trust respecting one's individual salvation. It must include much more than any act of faith can comprehend, which, born and developed within a man, relates to his particular state and hopes. The term is a summary of a body of truth, inaccessible by the unaided reason, yet necessary to the well-being of our whole race. He in whom we are to believe is revealed to us by four personal names. He is the Son and the Word; He is also Jesus and Christ. These names must not be confused in our thoughts, as though each had not its own distinct sense. The former two describe Him as uncreate, eternal, incomprehensible, invisible, almighty. The latter belong to Him as incarnate, and made like unto us. To believe on the name of Jesus Christ the Son of God is more than to believe in God; it is more than to believe in one who thought it not robbery to be equal with God; it is to believe in one who, being God eternally, became man, who was made bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh; it is to receive, with supernatural faith, the mystery of his holy incarnation, with all that it includes, and to add to the confession of his eternal power and Godhead that of his temporal mediation between the Infinite and the Finite. And this was His commandment, not to one race, nor to one age, but to all men, everywhere, that they should receive and adore the Holy Mystery of God's manifestation in the flesh, and love one another in Him who first loved them. Nor was it only His commandment; it formed the burden of that prayer which He poured forth before He suffered. It has never been entirely forgotten, even when other lords have had dominion over His children, nor yet when discord, mutual hate and schism have rent the flock; and it still sounds above the clamorous dissensions of these latter days, as a bell tolling on reefs and shoals, where the long billows and the wind howl through the night. "Hold fast the faith in my incarnate presence, and since I am with you always as the Son of Man, love one another and me." To this commandment let me ask your attention, as to that paramount precept in which all wisdom, strength and duty are embodied, and as that which the Church needs above all else to accept, obey and illustrate. While we meet in another diocesan council, and begin with holy rites and precious mysteries, let us seek still further to hallow and consecrate what is to come after by meditating on the foundations of the faith, and on the bond which unites the members in the body of their Lord. These are strange days, days to make us thoughtful and hopeful, yet at times afraid. We are advancing, as a race, with mighty strides, in knowledge and power, in dominion over the material creation, and in the possession of the means of doing good and evil. Around us all is in motion and in process of change. "Man cannot utter it;" he cannot realize—he can scarcely describe his achievements. And the Church feels the movement of the age; in faith and in her principles she stands fast, but in her position she changes. Her symbol is not the light-house, fast on the shore, but the ship, tossed and storm-beaten, but always making headway. The ship must alter in its bearings from the shore, the Church in her attitude toward the world. What goes on in the world cannot be matter of indifference to her; and so, and in this sense, we deem it more than probable that changes are at hand; their signs are about the horizon. We are going out of narrow places into wide ones; we are leaving contracted notions behind us and taking broader views of our position, our rights and our duties. There has not been, for many years, such an awakening. The Lord, who gives to men in the outer world such liberal gifts, is calling to the Church and bidding her to arise, to lay off whatever clogs her, and to keep up with those who, by being added to her daily, should be saved. And she has heard his voice, though almost incredulous, and stirs and moves as one awaking out of sleep. O, blessed years in front! O, wide, great work to be done in them, if we have faith, and hope, and charity. And alas for the hindrances, from without or from within, yet most of all, from our incompetency and utter unworthiness of our calling. It may be that we have to sow in tears, and that the things which we hope for and dream of are yet far distant; but there are those coming after us who shall reap in joy. The Lord will not leave himself without a witness, and great shall be that witness of the latter days. There is one remarkable feature in modern controversies; that they centre in the person of our Divine Redeemer. Men seem to think it loss of time to dispute about lesser themes; and so it is, for Christ is all in all. Blessed be God, that the litigations in which we are engaged do not concern the words of schools or the theories of the wise in their own conceit; that men are tired of unprofitable strife on things indifferent; that many useless positions have been forsaken and many old quarrels dropped; that the battles of our day are not about what a Luther invented, or an Arminius suggested, or a Calvin saw in the mirror of his gloomy spirit, not about foreknowledge or free-will, election or decrees, merits or demerits as the case may be; but that (since in this sad and fallen world there still must be contention) it is now about the glory and honor of our Lord; that we stand close by the Captain of our salvation, and that while we fight we may keep looking at Him and away from ourselves. These are, perhaps, literally the last days, and it may be for that reason that the war rages, not in the open plains in discursive skirmish, but around and at the citadel and centre of the Christian system, for the whole of Christianity is summed up and contained in the theology of the Incarnation. The truth which we have received is "the truth as it is in Jesus." It is all expressly or by implication, in that brief saying, "The Word was made flesh." "I am Alpha and Omega," said he, "the beginning and the end," and these, as extremes, cover all that lies between them. What is the gospel? Is it a scheme of technical propositions? Is it a theory of justification, or a system reducible to five points concerning effectual calling, irresistible grace, limited redemption, or the like? Is it an agency for stimulating religious feeling and releasing men from their simple duty to God and each other? Is it a folio of some scores, or hundreds of propositions, positive and negative, about which men in the mass can never be brought to agreement? Under some such forms as these has the Gospel been, at times, presented; and it is from these substitutes that men have revolted, often in anger, often in despair; and rightly, since these were but inventions which had no title to the sweet and winning name by which they were recommended to our attention. The Gospel is simply the story of a life. To preach the Gospel is simply to relate the story of that life; to receive and live after the Gospel, is but to imitate and reproduce that life. The Church, in her altar-service, wary and intent in every expression, distinguishes between the Epistle and the Gospel. The Apostolic Epistles are never called Gospels; they were addressed to men by whom the Gospel had already been received. And the Book of the Acts is not a Gospel, but the account of the lives and labors of a few great preachers and saints. Before all there comes the Gospel—one, complete, precious. It is the story of a life. Four times, with variety, is that story told. We have but one Gospel, yet we have according to St. Matthew, and according to St. Luke, St. Mark and St. John. That is the Gospel, the good news, a biography. That is what men heard at first under the name; and that was the message which moved them to the soul, which made the sorrowful glad and the weak strong, and the simple wise, which renewed the face of the earth, and changed the life of man. And yet it is not long since, if an anxious inquirer had asked what are the beginning and the continuance of the Gospel, he might have heard some such response as this: that the beginning of the Gospel is a decree, predestinating some of us to eternal life, and dooming all the rest, or allowing them to descend, to hell; that the next point in the message is the black shadow of a dreary experience, harrowing up the soul and terrifying the sinner by the reflection of his affrighted face; and that the Gospel, thus unfolded, has as its third charm the gift of a grace which he who has once received it can never lose, and which no moral transgression of his can ever quite make null. How different is this from the Word of the Lord! The beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, is the account of an aged priest offering incense in the temple, and visited there by an angel. Next, in this Gospel, we read of a little child in a manger, viewed by some shepherds, and unknown to the world. And so, from step to step, the good news proceeds—the simple, lovely, wondrous narrative of a holy life, the life of God in our flesh. Why should that story have been told four times? Would not once have sufficed? Would not one book have held and told it all more concisely, more consecutively, and with none of those discrepancies over which the commentators have fretted themselves so long? Ah, brethren, it is not without cause that we have four narratives instead of one; it is because that story is the sum and substance, because it must be ever before us whichever way we turn, because it must bound the scene of this world on every side, north, south, east and west; because we must preach of the Life of Jesus four times where we preach of aught else once; because all our hope, and all our life, and those of the universe, and of all things in Heaven, in earth, and below, rest on that base four-square of the eternal power and Godhead of the Son of Man. Yes, it is even so, although there have been times and places when and in which this was forgotten. The Gospel is not a hard, stiff system of divinity, addressed to the cold intellect, but the exhibition of a perfect life, led here on earth by one who was made in all things such as we are, yet without sin. It was a life of love and sacrifice, begun here, continued above. And the office of the Church was, and is, to show forth that life, and to repeat it in her children. Her ministers are sent forth to preach, not of philosophies, nor of human schemes, nor yet of the vain pomp and glory of this transitory state, but of Him who led the life; nay, they are to represent Him to be what He was, to plead continually His merits and His sacrifice, to make intercession for the world. And as with the priest, so with the people; they also are made Kings and Priests unto God, and the imitation of Christ is at once their duty and their reward. Where the Gospel is truly set forth, Christ is everywhere, and all begins and ends in Him. How strongly this was felt, how clearly seen, at first! Four Evangelists wrote His history. Twelve Apostles preached, mainly, of his acts and works. For six hundred years, the General Councils of the Church were engaged in defending His name and person from the assaults of the Evil One, the Father of Lies. And meanwhile the knowledge of that saving name, and the faith in that personal presence were spread abroad, and men were converted by tribe and race and nation, until the earth put on another face because the old trouble had passed away.

It was the theology of the Incarnation which made the Apostolic age with all its glories; it was that which constituted the Post-Apostolic age, and gave us the Clements and Polycarps, an Athanasius and an Augustine. It was that theology which subdued the Grecian intellect and the Latin muscle; it was that deep appreciation of the Divine life in man which inspired great souls, turned many to righteousness, and gave to regenerated humanity its most splendid ornaments in those holy and humble of heart whose names are in every household of the wide-spread church. What else set the Cross upon the crowns of Kings, or built the great cathedrals, on which we gaze with wonder, love and despair? It has been said that the cathedral was but an expression of the spirit of a proud and worldly ecclesiasticism, at its culmination. Who that ever saw them can believe it? What was the spirit which gave to this sin-struck world those treasures which are ours forever, which put a Dante in the place of a Lucretius, a Fra Angelico in the room of a Zeuxis, and substituted a Westminster Abbey, a Duomo of Florence, and a Notre Dame of Rouen for a Temple of Diana of the Ephesians, an Acropolis, a Parthenon? Was the soul which still breathes through the clustered columns and the long-drawn aisles, and lives in holy pictures, all but faded out, that which would pamper prelatical vanity and sculpture fulsome compliments to the dying glory of the world? Or was it not rather a spirit which saw the Lord and knew Him, and, loving Him, would give to Him its best, its all? What is the secret of the grandeur of the past, if not that they believed in and felt the present Jesus? That faith was weakened and that light was dimmed, and evils grew, until the time of reformation came. But they who should have led that reformation set themselves against it, and the work was done, perforce, by others—not without terrible mistakes. And since those mistakes occurred the troubles of Christendom were aggravated, and we were brought to these last 300 years, the real "Dark Ages" of the Church, full of dissension and defiance; of hardening animosities and multiplying schisms, and condensing hatred one of another. It was the loss of the old and simple which brooded over the dismembered Church. And we, beloved brethren, have this one thing laid upon our consciences and souls—to come back to that one commandment, to preach and to live out that simple Gospel, to believe in that name, and to love one another. We have, as our teachers, the mistakes of the past and the deep needs of the present; and from both those quarters we hear this great declaration: "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever." The Church has lost to an alarming extent her hold on the intellect of the day, and on the masses of the common people. If she is to regain it, it will be by declaring the truth concerning the Father and the Son, and by showing to the world once more the Christ-like life. All else may be set aside for these ends. It is the theology of the Incarnation, divested of superstition, purified from dross, and brought home practically to the familiar life of man, that shall once more renew the face of the earth. When Christians are ready to leave all else, compare their differences and meet on that old basis, then "look up and lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh." And we shall come back to it at length, chastened and subdued, made wiser by the present distress, by the sight of wider and worse defections from the faith in any revelation, by the observing that the end of all things is near. And therefore, as was said before, it is a hopeful sign that the field of controversy is contracting, and that we are closing in around that centre where stands the Incarnate Son of God. It is about that holy ground that the battle is joined. The characteristic form of modern heresy is the denial of His Divinity, and while Strauss and Renan, and others, whom He bought with His own blood, crucify Him afresh, and pierce His sacred heart anew with their strange and dreary words, the theologians of the Church feel that their work and duty are plainly laid before them. We doubt not, we will not doubt, that He still prays even for His enemies as He prayed of old; that again and again there mingles with His perpetual intercession, the same divine and effectual appeal, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." And meanwhile we observe with thankfulness, that in the leading movements of the day the love of the Son of Man, our blessed Master, seems to be seeking ways of expression. What but that love is impelling women and moving men to give up their entire lives and undivided hearts to works of charity and mercy? What but the love of Christ has inspired that deep horror for sin, that dread of its effects, which leads so many, and more and more every day, to open their grief to the Spiritual Pastor. What but the love of Christ makes men pray, as they have not prayed for centuries, for the reunion of all Christians in one fold and in one bond of peace? What but hope in His power, to whom all things are possible, suggests the trembling anticipation that this united prayer may be granted, and that soon? Or what is aimed at in that ritual movement, against which so many cruel things have been said; what I ask, is aimed at by the misunderstood and maligned Ritualist, but to express his faith in the presence of the Lord our Saviour, to show Christ to eyes which are utterly blind to all ordinary means of enlightenment, and to offer by act and rite, and whatever can make it visible, all reverence to Him whose blessed name is reviled and blasphemed more than all others, all day long, by the ungodly, the skeptic, and the obscene? However men may feel about these things, they should remember the dreadful irreligiousness of the day, the irreverence of the popular mind, the absence of spirituality, the intense selfishness on every hand, and pause ere they condemn what God hath not condemned, what may be of use to others if not to them, what may reach and win some who are beyond all other help. Since these things are so; since the doctrine of the Holy Incarnation, with all that it implies is that which the heretic and the infidel now most resolutely assails, and that which we have first of all to defend; since it is at the centre of modern contests; since it is, in substance, the Gospel, what have we to do but to fulfil that commandment, to believe on His name, to preach and act out that grandest of all truths, in love of all men? If we can show the truth of that brief creed, in our own sanctified and sacrificial lives, and in the example of a peaceful, working Church, we shall be addressing to the world that one argument for which it has no answer. Our course is plain and straight. If aught be needed, if aught be apt, to advance reverence, devotion, zeal, in the Church, let us employ it without delay; nor let us fear the words of men, though hot and angry, unless they can show that we are not living unto Christ, nor glorifying Him before men, nor doing the works of mercy and charity by which His disciples are known. Whatever tends to make more real to us the special Providence of Almighty God and the personal presence of His Incarnate Son, is needed at this hour. A cold, hard ice has formed and spreads over the understandings and the spirits of men; for God's sake, for Christ's sake, do not discourage those who are trying to meet it. We want a fire in these wintry days to warm us by, and to which we may bring in the benumbed and frozen and thaw them out. We want warm services, and in the churches bright and beautiful scenes; music to lift the soul, and burning words to touch the heart; rites and ceremonies to impress and awe the unbeliever, and a manner and way of serving God which implies the belief that he is near and observing us. And we want warm acts and deeds; men and women, wholly given up to Christ as living sacrifices; burning and shining lights of zeal, showing us once more that grand unworldly life, the life of faith, and what it is, in those awful words, to be crucified with it, to bear about in the body the marks of the Lord and the dying of the Lord. If we are to recover that hold on the community which is now so relaxed, it will be only by preaching to them the simple truth, the full truth, simple in statement, full in details and applications, the truth as it is in the Incarnate Son of God, and by worshiping according to our belief and living out our convictions. Let there be no controversy, save as to who shall be first in devotion, in self-sacrifice, in self-forgetfulness. Let us love and respect and pray for all who bear His holy name; let us pray without ceasing that all who are called Christians may come to live together in unity and godly love. If proud thoughts arise in our hearts, whispering of an Apostolic descent, and of old traditions, or of any of those things which, in a church as in a man, feed the fires of vain glory and confident boasting, let us recall the many things which we have to make us troubled and ashamed; the poor worn missionaries, the half-supported clergy, the ministers without employment, the parishes without pastors; such sights as men in holy orders preaching on trial before a criticizing congregation, or that of a score, or a hundred of priests out of place laying hold of the skirts of a vestry as applicants for their vote for Rector of a vacant living, or let us reflect on the wranglings of the Rectors and Vestries, and of Bishop and Presbyters, or let us stand to one side and look at the swarms of itinerant collectors of alms passing and repassing from office to office and door to door, to the disgrace of a system whih makes such a practice necessary; or if this be asking more than can be borne, let us proceed to a contrast between the services and the order of the Prayer Book, the daily office, the weekly communion, the order of Holy Days, and the performance of duty in the churches, or let us compare the average lives of our people with the standard set in the catechism, that volume which they never can praise enough, the communion service, and while yet they do not the things which it says. Again, if narrow thoughts are apt to constrain us, or if a close horizon blinds the view, let us remember that there are beside us some others in this world, who also belong to the great universal fold; and let us remember that no sect can do much alone in a world where there should be but one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism; and that no collection of mere sects, though massed together in large numbers, is worth more than any one of them would be by itself, so long as the sect-mind, and sect-habit, and sect-principle are retained and held in honor. Let us, in a word, be Catholics, broad of mind and warm of heart, zealous for the glory of the Lord, and ready to reach the hand whenever it would meet a friendly, brotherly grasp. There are certain things about which to be inflexible, and points on which concession would be self-destruction; such are, for instance, the Creed and the Ministry, the belief of the Church as it was expressed by her truly Œcumenical Councils, the orders of the Church as perpetuated through the Episcopate in Apostolic Succession; these are things not of one time, nor of one place, nor of one part of the Catholic Church, but universal like herself. Yet even these, and such traditions as bear the same seal of consent and common use, we must hold in love, and with the prayer that, in respect to them as to everything else, the Lord would make wars to cease in all the world. The more resolutely we can put away from us the idea that we are a sect among sects, the more profoundly we can realize that of a world-wide Church whereof, by God's mercy, we are a vital, an integral and a complete branch, the more careless shall we be of verbal differences, the more averse to controversy, the more disposed to toleration, the more affectionate towards man, the more humble toward God. May He, who gave us as His last that new commandment, teach us how to keep it! Why should we not have some practice of it here on earth, who trust that we shall all be shown how to keep it perfectly, when remitted in His Kingdom of Peace, beyond the stormy coasts of this world, in Heaven?

O, Lord Jesus Christ, Who saidst unto Thy Apostles, My peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you, regard not my sins but the faith of Thy Church, and grant her that peace and unity which is agreeable to thy will, who livest and reignest God, forever and ever. Amen.

At the close of the communion service, which followed the sermon, the Convention took a recess of half an hour. On reassembling the members were called to order by Bishop POTTER, and the roll of clergymen called, about 250 answering to their names. The list of churches was then called, and the lay delegates presented their certificates for the examination of the Committee on Credentials. Some half a dozen certificates were declared defective by the Committee on account of informality, and referred back. The informality in most cases was a failure to state particulars when the election of delegates was held by the Church. In one case the certificate failed to give the name of the church which the delegates represented, and in another it was signed by a temporary Chairman of the Vestry, which was declared to be a non-compliance with the Church canon appertaining thereto.

On calling the roll of lay delegates not more than one-fourth answered to their names, but the attendance will doubtless be much larger to-day, when the regular business of the Convention will commence. Among the lay delegates who answered to their names were Ex-Gov. JOHN A. KING, Ex-Gov. HAMILTON FISH, Gen. JOHN A. DIX, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Messrs. MARKOE, S. P. RUGGLES, ANSTICE, and other well-known gentlemen.

Applications of newly-organized churches for admission to the diocese being next in order, the following were presented by different members of the Convention, accompanied in each case by a copy of the act of incorporation:

Chapel of the Holy Saviour, New-York City; (this is the church now building for Rev. Dr. HAWKS, who at present is lying dangerously ill;) Church of the Holy Comforter, Elkinville; St. Paul's Church, Franklin; Church of the Atonement, New-York City; Christ Church, Riverdale; St. Mary's Church, Luzerne, Warren County; St. John's Church, Long Island City; Church of the Redeemer, Astoria; Trinity Church, Whitehall; Zion's Church, Cornwall; St. Mark's Church, Green Island; and Church of the Holy Sepulchre, New-York City.

The applications were referred to the appropriate Committee, and Bishop POTTER took occasion to congratulate the Convention on the fact, which he deemed a hopeful sign of the times, that this was the largest number of applications from new churches that had been presented to the Convention at its annual session for thirty years.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of Secretary and Treasurer, and Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT, the popular professor of pulpit eloquence in the General Theological Seminary, was unanimously reëlected to the former position, and Mr. C. F. DELANCY to the latter. On motion, Right Rev. Bishop TALBOT, of Indiana, Right Rev. Bishop LAY, of Arkansas, and Bishop HAWKS, of Missouri, who were in attendance, were invited to take seats on the platform beside the presiding officer during the sessions of the Convention.

The Secretary gave notice of an intention to offer a resolution to-day altering section 1 of canon 9.

Ex-Gov. FISH offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Canons to inquire into the expediency of making sundry alterations in the canons which had become necessary by changes in the laws of the State, &c., &c.

The Convention then, on motion of Ex-Gov. KING, adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW LINE OF RAILROAD TO NEWARK.

Jersey Offers Homes of Easy Access to New-Yorkers—A Ferry from the Battery to Communipaw, and Railroad Thence to Newark—An Obstacle to the Project—The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company Claim the River Frontage, and Interfere with the Work—A Few Words about the Battery.

Capitalists are beginning to see the wisdom of lending their ears to the universal cry for homes outside of the City limits, yet within such distance of its centre that the journey to and fro will be attended by but a trifling outlay in fare and time. It is to be regretted that those who might secure us rapid and easy access to the upper end of this island, either by over or underground railroad, are not the first in the field with a project which would not encounter such opposition as to die a premature death at Albany. While politicians are quarreling over the corpse of a deceased project, or making preparations dire for the strangulation of a new one, capital, for whose outlay there is ample room both on the northern and western sides of the island, is being directed into other currents to satisfy this demand for suburban homes.

Jersey, hitherto unknown as a theatre of enterprise, recognizes readily that it will pay to cater to this desire; and furthermore, and not less important, that in doing so she still more closely identifies herself with the progress of New-York, and secures a share of its surplus wealth. The important project having this end in view to which we are about to allude, is a long step in this direction, and we understand receives the countenance and support of the capitalists of this City.

NEW LINE OF RAILROAD TO NEWARK.

A company, with a capital of three million dollars, has been formed some time, their purpose being to run a line of railroad to Neward direct, having its termini at Communipaw and in Broad-street, Newark. The line will be seven miles in length, and, it is claimed, will run through a section of country presenting all the attractions desirable for private residences, as it is fine upland country, and overlooks Newark Bay the entire route. Along this route are to be a number of stopping places, beginning with Bergen, which is but a mile from the proposed depot at Communipaw. The track is to be of broad guage, and the cars are to be constructed after the model of those used on the English and French railroads—compartment coaches, as they are called, in contradistinction to the long box-cars in use on the lines in this country. The fare through to Newark, including ferryage to Communipaw, is fixed at 15 cents.

A DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY.

It appears that the Jersey Legislature granted to the Company a liberal charter conceding to them gratuitously, in furtherance of the enterprise, five acres of the flats off Communipaw, running out in the direction of the channel, whereupon they proposed to erect the necessary piers and slips. Work on these flats was begun on Saturday last by the driving of several hundred piles, extending nearly a mile and a half at right angles to the beach and in a direct line with the Battery on this side. Upon these it was proposed to lay a track running out to the ferry slips to be built at the pier head, and to raise sheds and other buildings required by the Company. On Monday and Tuesday, however, this preliminary labor was suddenly interrupted by the appearance on the scene of several tug-boats, the hands on which set to work in pulling up the piles driven in on the day before. They succeeded in removing several, thus making protest, it is presumed, against the action of the company on this ground, or rather in this water. On inquiry it is ascertained that this difficulty lies at the door of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, which, it is said, having purchased some three feet of the water-front all along in this direction, assumes the right to control all action in the flats extending out beyond what might be supposed to be the narrow limits of their property. Whether by purchasing this long tape line, three feet in width, they thus shut out from all others the right to reclaim and use the flats beyond it, or that the right of the State to dispose of these flats, as they have done in the instance of this new railroad company, is, it appears, a compound question for the lawyers, and one of which we shall hear more shortly. The interference, although somewhat formidable in character, being a kind of naval attack and a surprise too, does not seem to have frightened away the workmen at the piers. The work is still going on.

Not the least important feature of this enterprise is the proposition to build the ferry-house on this side on the Battery, the right to do which, if not already obtained, it is said, can be easily secured. This, it is claimed, and with justice, too, is the best location, as it is of easy access to down-town merchants and others who would be likely to avail themselves of the region passed through by the line, and also to those who, brought thither by the lines of cars and stages terminating there, seek to do business or find pleasure in Newark or its neighborhood.

THE BATTERY.

The increasing tumult in the neighborhood of the Battery since the construction of the Belt Railroad, and owing to the daily growing traffic at this point between New-York and Brooklyn, proclaims loudly the necessity for the conversion of all available space here into a great plaza, affording ample room for the countless vehicles moving at this point to turn in without danger of collision, and of the lives of foot passengers. The necessity of improvement at this end of the City has been long since set forth by the TIMES, and must be apparent to all who at any time for several years back have had occasion to cross either Hamilton, South or Staten Island Ferries. The building of another ferry station there by the New-York and Newark Railroad Company, as proposed, will still further add, and very materially, to the traffic, and it is to be hoped that before the completion of this project a year hence, the dangers to life and limb, now daily present, will have been removed.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—Letters Complimentary to the Department—Dismissals, Appointments, &c.

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department was held yesterday. Present—C. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., President, and Commissioners ENGS, BROWN and ABBE.

The following communications were received:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1866.

C. C. Pinckney, Esq., President Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

SIR: The undersigned tender the Fire Department their due regards for their activity and intelligence in extinguishing the fire at No. 2 Maiden-lane on the evening of the 10th inst., as also for discretion evinced in protecting their property against unnecessary damage by water, and beg leave to offer the Commissioners the inclosed sum of $50, as a contribution toward the fund for disabled firemen.

V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1866.

Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the Metropolitan Board of the Fire Department to the efficiency and promptitude of Engine Company No. 14, of this City. A fire having originated in the third story of our grate and fender manufactory, No. 15 East Nineteenth-street, this company was early on the ground, even before the alarm bells had been rung, and in a very few minutes thereafter had the fire under complete subjection. Our thanks are due to the Captain and the men of this company for the energy and the efficiency displayed upon the occasion in suppressing the fire and preventing, as far as possible, damages from water, also for their very gentlemanly conduct in every respect.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM H. JACKSON & CO.

From the Chief Engineer, making requisitions for supplies. Referred to Committee on Supplies.

The following complaints were referred to the Committee on Appointments and Discipline: John M. Gallagher against Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 for damage to property; Joseph Hoynton, Foreman Engine Company No. 7, against the driver of Engine No. 31, for running in; Wm. H. Wilson, Foreman Engine Company No. 14, against Thomas Cowan, for abusive language; John A. Biglin, Foreman Engine Company No. 21, against John Can, for absence without leave; Luke Kavanagh, of Engine Company No. 29, against George W. Oliver, for abusive language; Wm. H. Simpson, Foreman Engine Company No. 30, against M. Mulligan, for absence without leave, and Henry A. Linden, Foreman Engine Company No. 23, against W. H. Van Houton, for absence without leave.

The Committee on Appointments and Discipline presented a report showing the number of fires discovered and extinguished during the month of August, by individual companies of the Department, to have been twenty-four.

The same Committee presented a report making the following disposition of cases of complaint:

John Casey, driver Engine Company No. 31, reprimanded; John Carr, Engine Company No. 21, reprimanded; Thomas Cowan, Engine Company No. 14, reprimanded; M. Mulligan, Engine Company No. 30, dismissed.

The same Committee reported the following appointments and transfers:

John Finn appointed to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; John Riordan, appointed to Engine Company No. 15; John McCabe, appointed to Engine Company No. 30; Thomas Leonard, appointed to Engine Company No. 18; Dennis Fitzpatrick, appointed to Engine Company No. 11; Wm. Donnelly, foreman Engine Company No. 5, transferred to Engine Company No. 28; B. A. Gicquel, foreman Engine Company No. 28, transferred to Engine Company No. 5; W. R. Clapp, engineer steam Engine No. 11, transferred to Engine Company No. 34.

The Committee of Finance presented a report, which was adopted, recommending the payment of a large number of bills.

The same Committee presented a report recommending the placing of telegraph instruments in houses of Engine Companies Nos. 22 and 34, also in the hospital stables in Chrystie-street. Which was adopted.

From the same Committee reprimanding A. D. CARLOCK, Telegraph Operator, for direction of duty, on 7th inst. Which was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

The new building, No. 199 Chrystie-street, noted as a hospital for sick and disabled horses, will be opened for public inspection on Friday, 28th inst., at 3 P. M., and will well repay a visit.

The Raid Upon Professional Thieves—Continued Arrests—The City Cars and the Police.

Although not often mentioned of late, the raid upon professional thieves still continues with unabated vigor. Yesterday morning Special Detectives DOYLE and OBER, of the First Precinct, arrested GEO. CLARK and WM. THOMAS, *alias* Courtney, both well-known professional thieves and pickpockets. On arriving at Police Headquarters, the two officers stated to the Inspector that they had noticed the prisoners loitering about Wall-street, and they "had run them in on supicion," but could not swear that they were "at work." Inspector CARPENTER applauded the officers, and informed the two thieves that they would be required to sit for their photographs, to which procedure neither CLARK nor THOMAS made any objection. After the negatives had been obtained, both the prisoners were cautioned not to show themselves in Wall-street again, or anywhere else for that matter, as they would be arrested every time they were found loitering about for the purpose of plunder. With this advice the precious pair were discharged from present custody.

A large portion of the spectators at the Jockey Club Races at Jerome Park, on Tuesday, came back to the City by the Morrisania horse cars. The Detectives of the Twelfth Precinct were therefore on the *qui vive* at Harlem Bridge. They noticed CHARLES WILLIAMS, *alias* Wesley, (*alias* "Wess;") ALLEN, *alias* Charles Langley, *alias* "Robert Macaire," (the last *sobriquet* being derived from the fact that ALLEN always wears a black patch over one eye,) loitering about the bridge, and mingling in the crowds constantly increasing at that point. In his company, and evidently "working" with him, was THOMAS MCCORMACK, *alias* Tommy Stack, and they were both arrested on suspicion by Officer BATES. Yesterday morning both the prisoners were arraigned before Inspector CARPENTER, when the following colloquy took place:

OFFICER—This is one of the ALLENS, Mr. Inspector, who I found preparing for business at the Harlem Bridge yesterday.

PRISONER—Yes, I'm one of the ALLENS, as you know well enough; and it's because I'm one of the ALLENS that I am arrested and yanked all over town in this way.

INSPECTOR—Yes, it is because you are one of the ALLENS that you are arrested; and it is because you are a low, mean, dirty, contemptable thief that you are arrested. I wish some one would kill you, for you are a pest to society.

PRISONER—You do, eh! Well, I will have something to say about that.

OFFICER—The reason why I arrested these fellows was because I saw them get on and off the cars several times.

PRISONER—Yes, and if you hadn't been a d——d lunkhead you would have waited till you got us "dead to rights," (detecting the thief with stolen property in his possession.)

INSPECTOR—Take him away, officer, and have him photographed.

After these two men had sat unwillingly for their portraits, they were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, of the Tombs Police Court, when they being accused of being vagrants, having no visible means of support, and being common thieves and pickpockets, they demanded an examination, and were accordingly temporarily committed. During the afternoon both prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days each.

GEORGE LAWRENCE, *alias* John Dalton, was arraigned at the same time, but it was deemed advisable to hold him in custody until such time as inquiries could be made respecting a robbery with which it is suspected he was concerned.

"WESS" ALLEN has been twice sentenced to the State Prison, but was recently pardoned out by Gov. FENTON. "JESS" has been frequently arrested as a suspected thief. "WESS" ALLEN was arrested a few days since, in the Hoffman House, on a charge of stealing a gold watch, the time-keeper having been found on a shed beneath the window of the room occupied by him. He was taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

During the latter part of last week a passenger *en route* for New-York, checked his carpet-bag through at the Cleveland depot. He had his pocket picked soon after doing so and lost the duplicate check. The baggage-master at Cleveland telegraphed to the baggage-master of the Hudson River Railroad in this City, giving him the number of the check, and requesting that any applicant for the carpet-bag should be arrested. Yesterday morning a man giving the name of WILLIAM HASKINS, came to the Thirtieth-street depot and presented the stolen check. Officer CARROLL, of the Twentieth Precinct, was called in and the impudent thief handed over to his custody. When brought into the Central Office HASKINS stated that he had recently arrived from Galveston, Texas, where he had been employed. The Police state that, like CLINTON, the Wall-street robber, HASKINS is a new face in this locality. He was duly photographed and sent over to the Jefferson Market Court for examination.

Inspector CARPENTER stated to our reporter yesterday, that all of the City railroad companies, excepting the Fourth, Sixth, and Eigth avenue lines, have agreed to allow the special detectives to ride for short distances along their respective routes, free of charge. Several of the detectives have complained of the conductors of cars No. 102 and 72, of the Third-avenue road, those officials having insisted on the detectives paying their fares. The Inspectors have given directions to their officers on this duty, to insist upon any conductor who may demand their fare, stopping his car to allow them to get off. They will then inform the passengers that they are detectives, and explain that it is not their fault if any robbery should be committed in that car. In the event of the conductor thrusting the officers from the cars, they will be arrested and escorted to the nearest Police Court.

It is understood that the hotel coaches and omnibus lines are now being closely watched, as the thieves are paying considerable attention to them of late.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Tax Levy—Additional Appropriations—Militia Fines.

The Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

Mr. TWEED, on behalf of the Committee on Annual Taxes, presented the Tax Levy, as amended by the addition of the following amounts:

For payment of interest on bonds issued in repayment of taxes collected in error......	$100,000
For use of Commissioners of Records.........	100,000
Rent of armories and drill-rooms.........	35,000

As amended, the Tax Levy was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the clerks of the Superior Court and Common Pleas to issue copies of naturalization papers at a fee of five cents each was adopted.

The Comptroller was requested to prepare his annual statement of the probable expenses of the City and County Government for 1867.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Commandants of the various companies of reserve militia to transmit to the Board a list of persons subject to fine for non-performance of military duty.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Car Fare Question—Decision in a District Court—The Tickets on the Dry Dock Line—The Court Sustains the Company.

The case of Elliott Walker vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Comp ny was brought up in the Sixth District Court yesterday, before Justice BARRETT and a jury. This case is important to passengers on our City railroads, more particularly to those who patronize the above Company. It appeared from the plaintiff's testimony that he purchased from the Company twenty tickets on or about the 12th of August last. These twenty tickets consisted of one large ticket with nineteen smaller ones (on coupons) attached thereto, in manner and form following:

(1.) Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R. Co.
One Passenger.
This agreement, and each of the tickets attached to it, entitles the owner thereof to one ride in a car of this Company.
☞ The conductor alone is authorised to tear off the tickets.
WM. RICHARDSON, President.
D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
No. —. ——, 1866. Not transferable. Issued to ELLIOTT WALKER. JOHN MOONEY, Receiver.
(2.) One ride due the person to whom issued.
Not good unless torn off by the conductor.
(3.) The same as No. 2, and so on to No. 19.

The plaintiff got on one of the cars of this Company on the 6th of August, and inadvertently tore off two of the coupons himself, to pay for himself and friend. The conductor refused to receive them, stating that his orders were to receive no tickets unless torn off by himself, and further that he could not receive one for the friend in any event. The plaintiff declined to pay his fare in any way except by the tickets, and was ejected by the conductor without violence. He thereupon brought this action, claiming that he had suffered damage in the sum of forty-five dollars.

The counsel for the defendants moved to dismiss, on the grounds that the tickets were sold in pursuance of the act of Congress as amended by act of July 13, 1866, requiring that tickets shall be sold in packages of twenty, or multiples of twenty, and second, that the Company have the right to prescribe regulations for the comfort and safety of passengers and the protection of themselves. Third, the regulation that the small ticket was only to be torn off by the conductor was known to the plaintiff when he purchased and before he used the tickets. Fourth, there was no proof of injury or loss (the plaintiff having afterward used the very ticket which was refused on the 16th,) and, therefore, there was no cause of action. The plaintiff's counsel contended that the ticket was not a contract, because it was not stamped, but was a mere receipt for the money, and that it was not in compliance with the Internal Revenue Act, which required the tickets to be sold in packages of twenty.

The Court held that the instrument issued by the Company and accepted by the plaintiff amounted to a contract and plaintiff was bound by its terms. That the terms were not unreasonable in their character, and that, if the instrument were not a contract then the plaintiff was wholly without right; that the question did not arise whether the instrument was such as was contemplated by the act of Congress, and that the only way to test that question was for the passenger to demand such a ticket from the Company as he thought the act required. But if the passenger accepted a ticket in the present form which specified that the coupons were not good unless detached by the conductor, he must be held to have assented to that regulation, and be bound thereby. The regulation was reasonable as tending to prevent fraud and forgery. The complaint was therefore dismissed.

Mr. Black for plaintiff.
Messrs. Robinson and Scribner for defendants.

Fire in Greenwich-street—Aggregate Loss $18,000.

About 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 218 Greenwich-street, a five-story brick building, owned and occupied by Messrs. HALL & BUCKLES, wholesale druggists. The flames were first discovered in the basement, and were caused by the ignition of some chemicals stored in the cellar. The fire soon spread, and a huge volume of flame came gushing through the cellar way and gratings, setting fire to the front of the building. The firemen were, however, prompt in answering the alarm, and soon extinguished the flames, preventing them from doing any great damage to the first floor. The stock of chemicals stored in the basement and sub-cellars was greatly damaged, causing a loss of about $15,000, upon which there is an insurance of $120,600, divided as follows:

Corn Exchange, $3,000; Greenwood, $2,500; Jersey City, $1,500; Equitable, $2,500; Harmony, $2,500; Atlantic Fire and Marine, of Providence, $2,500; Relief, $2,400; Park, $3,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $4,000; Nassau, of Brooklyn, $3,000; Montauk, of Brooklyn, $3,000; Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Penn., $3,000; North American, of Hartford, $2,500; The Queen, $5,500; Bowery, $2,500; Citizens', $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Metropolitan, $2,500; Grocers', $1,000; Western, of Pittsfield, Mass., $2,000; Sterling, $2,500; Hope, $2,500; Putnam, of Hartford, $3,000; Narragansett, of Rhode Island, $4,400; Resolute, $5,000; Etna, of Hartford, $2,600; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $3,000; Albany City, $4,000; Norwich, $4,000; Phœnix, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Hope, of Providence, $3,600; Enterprise, of Philadelphia, $2,000; Firemen's Mutual, of Newark, N. J., $2,500; Home, $5,000; International, $5,000; Peoples' of Worcester, Mass., $2,600; Commerce, of Albany, $3,000, and Western, of Buffalo, $3,000. Total, $120,600.

The fixtures in the store are considerably damaged, and are insured for $3,000 in the Etna and Relief. The damage to the building is estimated at $3,000; insured for $4,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders', of Jersey City, and $2,000 in the Mechanics', of Brooklyn.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

The rain interfered somewhat with the match between the St. George and Young America Clubs, at Hoboken, yesterday. Still, the cricketers would not be denied, and in the intervals between the showers the two clubs amused themselves and the small number of spectators present with a display of the beauties of the game. For the sake of SAM and GEORGE WRIGHT, two worthy professionals, it is to be hoped the weather will prove more propitious to-day, so that they can reap some pecuniary benefits from the meeting of two such crack elevens.

Mutual Base Ball Club.

All the matches in which this Club were announced to take part, are off for the present. The tragic death of Mr. WM. C. MCKEEVER, an active member of the Club, and formerly their well-known pitcher, calls for this mark of respect to the memory of one who was a favorite with all who knew him. The body of the deceased arrived in town yesterday, in charge of one of his brothers, and will be conveyed to its last resting-place on Sunday next. A special meeting of the Mutual Club is called for this afternoon, at the Club-house, Hoboken, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of their late associate.

The Cholera.

The following cases of cholera were reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday:

1. THOMAS DONLON, No. 250 West Fifty-second street.
2. WILLIAM L. BELL, aged 14, No. 76 West Thirty-first-street.
3. HANNAH HAWKINS, aged 40, No. 51 Mulberry-street.
4. JOHN HAWKINS, aged 14, No. 51 Mulberry-street.
5. Mrs. ILAS, No. 432 Tenth-avenue.

The following is the latest report from the Battery Hospital:

Remaining in Hospital at last report..........	10
Admitted since..........	6—16
Discharged..........	1
Died..........	1— 2
Remaining in Hospital Sept. 26..........	14

DISCHARGED.

JULIUS GODIELLE, aged 21, Spain, No. 26½ Hamilton-street.

DIED.

JOHN T. FRICKER, aged 20, Germany, No. 63 Baxter-street.

The following is the latest report from the Red House Hospital:

Remaining in hospital at last report..........	2
Admitted since..........	0— 2
Discharged..........	1
Died..........	0— 1
Remaining in Hospital Sept. 26..........	1

DISCHARGED.

EZENA WOOLF, aged 21, Germany.

The Last of the First-street Presbyterian Church.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the First-street Presbyterian Church was held in the lecture room of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of surrendering the corporate rights, franchises and existence, &c. The chair was occupied by Mr. JOHN KERR, and Mr. J. MCDOUGAL acted as Secretary. The meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees do and they hereby transfer and make over, grant and convey, all the property, real and personal, of the First-street Presbyterian Church, Congregation or Society, held by the said Trustees, to the New-York City Mission and Tract Society.

Rev. Mr. MINGINS, Superintendent of the City Mission, who was present, thanked the Trustees for their gift and assured them that no time would be lost, consistent with the means at the disposal of the City Mission Society, in erecting a suitable Mission Station for preaching and Sabbath-school purposes.

Mr. JACKSON, of the City Mission Board, was also present, and in the name of the Directors expressed his gratitude for the action of that meeting, and announced that it would give him great pleasure to move, at the next meeting of the Board, that the Trustees of the late First-street Presbyterian Church be added to the list of life-members of the City Mission Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

The usual monthly sale of Scranton Coal took place yesterday, through Mr. DRAPER, auctioneer. The prices are lower than at the two previous sales as appears from the following figures:

	Tons.		
Lump coal........	5,200	$4 50	@$5 2
Steamer coal........	7,800	5 00	@ 5 25
Grate coal........	2,300	5 15	@ 5 25
Egg coal........	4,000	5 47	@ 5 55
Stove coal........	2,050	6 37	@ 6 60
Chestnut coal........	4,700	4 10	@ 4 25

The following were the prices obtained at the sale of Aug. 29:

	Tons.		
Lump........	10,000	$5 25	@$5 90
Steamer........	6,000	5 12½	@ 5 25
Grate........	8,000	5 12½	@ 5 25
Egg........	5,000	5 25	@ 5 55
Stove........	5,000	6 62½	@ 6 90
Chestnut........	6,000	5 00	@ 5 75

The following prices were obtained at the June sale:

	Tons.		
Lump........	8,500	$6 25	@$6 40
Steamer........	4,500	6 62½	@ 6 87½
Grate........	3,500	6 90	@ 7 00
Egg........	3,500	6 95	@ 7 00
Stove........	6,000	7 00	@ 7 25
Chestnut........	4,000	5 70	@ 5 85

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A FOOLISH PIECE OF BUSINESS.

ROBERT TOWNS is employed in an attorney's office at No. 25 Wall-street, and is a respectable and intelligent looking young man, and did not appear to be one who could be easily entrapped or swindled, but he was, nevertheless, and in the most barefaced manner. It appears that Mr. TOWNS is an Englishman by birth, and resides on Staten Island. On Tuesday evening he found himself belated and compelled to remain in this City over night. This, in itself, was no great misfortune, but coupled with the fact that TOWNS found himself with but a few stray cents in his pocket, the circumstance assumed a more serious aspect. The belated and impecunious Staten Islander was not, however, without resources, for he was at that time the fortunate possessor of a gold watch, chain and set of charms, of the aggregate value of $250. He proceeded to the Revere House, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, and asked for a room, frankly stating his circumstances to the night clerk, and offering to deposit the time-keeper with him for safe keeping, and as collateral security. This was refused by the clerk, and Mr. TOWNS was put to his wits' end to discover a more feasible method of procuring his desired lodging. At this juncture JOHN FORD, a well-known character in the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, stepped up to TOWNS and generously offered to loan him sufficient stamps to obtain a night's lodging. TOWNS accepted the welcome, although it came from a total stranger, and the twain soon became warm friends. FORD then invited TOWNS to take a walk, which the latter agreed to, but they had not gone far before FORD called a hack and ordered the driver to drive to No. 75 West Houston-street, kept by KATE HEY. On arriving at their destination both FORD and TOWNS went up stairs into a room occupied by KATE, who was then in bed and fast asleep. TOWNS being tired out lay on the edge of the bed, and was soon wrapped in slumbers. About an hour after he woke up and left the house, and had scarcely reached the sidewalk before he discovered that his watch and chain, his charms, sleeve-buttons and studs had been abstracted from his person. He immediately proceeded to Police Headquarters and reported the facts. Detective WILSON was intrusted with the case, and yesterday morning that officer succeeded in arresting both FORD and KATE, when they were arraigned before the Court on a charge of grand larceny. Both denied their guilt, which plea availed them little, as the magistrate committed them for trial and locked them up in default of $2,000 bail. FORD is 28 years of age, a native of New-Orleans, resides at the Revere House, and says he is a machinist. KATE HEY is a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, and says she is a housekeeper.

A THIEF AND THE RECEIVER.

TIMOTHY LAWRENCE is a butcher, and keeps stands Nos. 13 and 14 Centre Market. Early yesterday a piece of beef, weighing eight pounds, and valued at $7, was stolen from his stand. MICHAEL BARNEY, a hanger-on at the market, was soon after seen going into the restaurant, No. 164 Grand-street, with a piece of meat similar to the one lost by LAWRENCE. Officer SUTTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was apprised of both these facts, and he proceeded to act thereon. PHILIP BENDENAGLE, the proprietor of the restaurant, was questioned about the meat, when he denied all knowledge of it. A search was then instituted, which resulted in finding the stolen meat safely stored away in the ice-box. BENDENAGLE then confessed that he had purchased the meat at the rate of 15 cents per pound, little more than half price. He was accordingly arrested as a receiver of stolen goods, and was arraigned before the Court to answer the accusation. BARNEY, the thief, was also arrested and brought into Court. BENDENAGLE was admitted to bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions, and BARNEY was locked up for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday morning Officer SAMUEL W. DANIELS, of the Second Precinct, arrested MICHAEL FARRELL, at Pier No. 23, East River, while in the act of beating a horse in the most brutal manner with a cart-rung. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions in default of $300 bail.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

JOHN SPEAR was arrested by Officer ISAAC H. BAKER, Fourth Precinct, at the Tombs, on a charge of having recklessly driven a horse through East Broadway, and knocked down a woman and child, injuring them severely. He was sent down stairs to a cell, for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

GEORGE KERTH and PATRICK DALY were arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer KAUER, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a ship's hawser, the property of MICHAEL J. SCOVELL, No. 52

West Twenty-ninth-street. The prisoners were held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ROBBING A FELLOW-BOARDER.

CHRISTOPHER GERRAGHTY and BARNARD DUFFY have been for some time past boarders at the house of Mrs. JULIA TYNOR, No. 408 Madison-street. On Monday night of the present week, GERRAGHTY retired to bed leaving his pantaloons on the back of a chair and a pocketbook containing $8 in one of the pockets of the same. When he arose in the morning the money and the book in which it was contained were missing. Suspicion immediately rested upon DUFFY, who occupied the adjoining room, and during the following day, while the occupant was out at work, his room was strictly searched. In a trunk under the bed was found an empty pocketbook which GERRAGHTY identifies as his property. He therefore caused the arrest of DUFFY, who was conveyed before Justice MANSFIELD and committed for trial at the Special Sessions in default of $300 bail.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

GEORGE GRAHAM keeps a liquor-store at No. 248 Henry-street. In July last he engaged a young man named MICHAEL MCNAMARA as a bartender. For the last few weeks he has missed various sums of money from the drawer, and has been unable to learn who took it or where it disappeared to. Yesterday he procured the assistance of Officer CRONIN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and with him determined if possible to ferret the matter out. He accordingly took a two dollar United States Treasury note, marked his initials upon the back of it, and noting its number, placed it in the drawer and went out, leaving the bar in MCNAMARA's charge. Meanwhile the officer watched operations through a side window. He had not to wait long, for immediately after the proprietor left the store the dishonest bartender opened the drawer, and taking out a bill, put the same in his vest pocket. The officer and Mr. GRAHAM immediately rushed in, and before he had any time to dispose of the money, searched him and found the marked bill on his person. At first he was disposed to deny his guilt in the face of all the evidence against him, but he finally acknowledged that he had committed this theft, and many others. He then handed the officer $17, which he said was all that he had left out of what he had taken at various times from Mr. GRAHAM's till. He was thereupon arrested and brought before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed him for trial.

A DISHONEST BOARDER.

JOHN REDELL went last week to the house of JOHN WILSON, No. 108½ Henry-street, where he engaged board and lodgings. On Monday night he suddenly left, taking with him a pair of pantaloons, a shirt and a pair of shoes, valued in all at $12, the property of the proprietor of the house. The property was found in his possession. He was committed for trial without bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

STEALING DRESSES.

ELLEN HUGHES appeared before Justice LEDWITH yesterday and preferred a charge against CATHARINE O'CONNOR, who, as she alleges, stole four calico dresses, valued at $24, from her on the 15th August last. The police were unable to find her until yesterday, when she was arrested. On being brought into court she admitted her guilt and was committed for examination without bail.

A LARD THIEF.

A boy named FREDERICK HILDERBRAND was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a quantity of lard, valued at $2, from the grocery-store of CHARLES CRAIGAN, No. 550 Bleecker-street. The prisoner was caught in the act and the property found in his possession. He was committed for trial at Special Sessions, in default of $300 bail.

INTOXICATION CASES.

Scarcely a day passes but that from 18 to 40 cases of intoxication are brought to this Court. This fact is probably due to the large number of liquor stores and houses of ill-fame of the lowest stamp embraced within the jurisdiction of the Jefferson Market Court. Most of the cases are those of intoxicated persons who are disorderly, or those who are found in the street unable to take care of themselves. They are generally dismissed with a severe reprimand and a fine of $10, or in default of payment, ten days' confinement in the City Prison.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

A REVOLTING CASE, IF TRUE.

BRIDGET BUTLER, living at No. 36 Prospect-street, Jersey City, came to New-York on Tuesday, the 25th inst., to see some relatives in the upper end of the City. According to her story, it appears that on her way home she became somewhat bewildered, and could not find her way to the Third-avenue Railroad Depot. She therefore asked a man named PATRICK KENNEDY, who happened to be near by, to direct her. He replied that he was going that way, and would be only too happy to show here where it was. Instead, however, of so doing, he led her into a vacant lot, inclosed by a fence, and she, suspecting nothing wrong, innocently followed. KENNEDY was then joined by a man named LAWRENCE MOONEY, and the two made an indecent assault upon the complainant's person. After the fiendish work was done, the pair fled, but were subsequently arrested by Officers SMITH and HAGGERTY, and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them, without bail, to answer the charge. They are very respectable in appearance, and say they are laborers. MOONEY is 24 years of age and KENNEDY 29. The prisoners stoutly deny their guilt, and say they can sustain their plea by good evidence.

AN INGENIOUS THIEF.

Mr. HENRY SCHNEIDER lives at No. 678 Eighth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets. He has been only a few years in this country, and left behind him in "Faderland" a young brother, JOHN, from whom he has not heard for some time. HENRY appeared yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY and preferred a charge of grand larceny against one KARL ACKERMAN, who is 18 years of age, a paper-hanger, and resides at No. 95 Avenue A. It appears that on Saturday evening, 22d inst., the accused went to Mr. SCHNEIDER's house and introduced himself as a very particular friend of and the bearer of a message from the complainant's brother, whom he had seen in Germany just previous to the time he left there for this country. Mr. SCHNEIDER did all he could to make his new acquaintance feel at home; they drank, and smoked, and chatted together until a late hour, when they separated, ACKERMAN starting for home. Just before leaving, however, he informed SCHNEIDER that a certain young and pretty German actress had seen him (SCHNEIDER) somewhere, and had fallen desperately in love with him and desired to obtain an introduction to him. The information pleased the credulous SCHNEIDER, and he was most happy to promise that if ACKERMAN would call for him on the following (Sunday) evening, he would go to LIZZIE's with him and make her acquaintance. The prisoner promised faithfully to call for him at the appointed time, and then left. He had not been gone long, however, before Mr. SCHNEIDER had occasion to get some papers from the inside breast-pocket of his coat which hung upon a clothes-rack in the room. What was his astonishment upon putting his hand in his pocket to find that his pocket-book containing $55 had been abstracted therefrom during the interview with his friend. He was utterly at a loss to know who could have committed the deed, not for a moment daring to suspect that his dear brother's friend would do such a thing. Here the matter dropped for the time. Sunday evening came, but with it ACKERMAN came not. On Tuesday evening some one rang the front door bell of Mr. SCHNEIDER's house, and he answered it in person, glad to believe that the visitor must be his friend for whom he was patiently waiting. Instead, however, of seeing a gentleman he beheld a young lady, neatly dressed, and quite pretty withal. He invited her into the parlor, where, after being seated, she introduced herself as Miss STEIN, the actress. She said that, unable to get an introduction through Mr. ACKERMAN, she had presented herself in person, and hoped that he would not think the action bold or presumptuous on her part. SCHNEIDER thought he recognized the voice of his Saturday night friend, and upon a close examination of her features, he was almost certain that his impression was correct. He thereupon seized his visitor's bonnet, pulled it from his head; tore off his "waterfall," and left his recognition beyond dispute. He then began to think that it *was* possible that his brother's friend had committed the theft. Upon charging ACKERMAN with it, he acknowledged having taken the money. He was therefore arrested and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for trial without bail. His appearance in Court in female apparel created considerable merriment among the spectators. Being of fair complexion and quite beardless, he has little difficulty in palming himself off upon others as one of the softer sex.

ROBBED IN A PORTER-HOUSE.

NICHOLAS H. MOORE appeared before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, and made oath to the statement that he went into a porter-house on the corner of Fifty-first-street and Third-avenue, on Monday night. There were a number of persons in the bar-room at the time, and MOORE, feeling quite jolly, called all hands up to drink. After a few rounds, he took out his pocket-book and laid it on the counter. As he did so, one of the party named JOSEPH HAVILAND *alias* Joseph Gilroy, snatched the pocket-book, when a struggle ensued between him and the owner for its possession. After a lengthy struggle MOORE succeeded in recovering the book, but its contents—some $55—were gone. His watch, valued at $40, had also been taken from his vest pocket. He immediately caused the arrest of HAVILAND, who was committed for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DAY ON THE PALISADES.—Those who are curious to visit the Palisades can do so conveniently and pleasantly on Friday, (to-morrow.) On that day the ladies of the Alpine Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a harvest-home celebration to aid in the erection of a new church building on the Palisades, opposite Yonkers. The grounds have been prepared and fitted up for the comfort of visitors; suitable conveyances will be in waiting at the Railroad Depot at Closter, and also at Alpine Landing, opposite Yonkers, to convey visitors to the grounds. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., of Trenton, Rev. CHAS. FLETCHER, Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D., DANIEL WISE, D. D., will be present. Dodworth's Band will furnish music. Tickets, admitting to the grounds, 50 cents. Dinner, supper or lunch can be obtained on the grounds. The trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, from Courtlandt-street, to Closter, or of the Hudson River Railroad to Yonkers, or the morning boats from New-York will bring passengers.

HUMAN SKELETONS DISCOVERED.—As a gang of laborers were at work on Tuesday afternoon excavating for a new building in One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, (better known in former years as "McGowan's Pass,") they discovered three human skeletons in a state of good preservation. Two were evidently the remains of full-grown men, while the third was apparently that of a boy of 16. Coroner WILDEY was notified of the discovery, and he proceeded thither, accompanied by his deputy, WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., M. D. The Doctor examined the remains, and expressed the belief that they had been buried nearly one hundred years. They were subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital, preparatory to reinterment. As McGowan's Pass was once the scene of a severe skirmish between the British and Continental troops, during the war for independence, it is supposed that these skeletons may be the remains of soldiers who fell at that time.

A BURGLAR SURPRISED IN THE FIFTH WARD.—At a late hour on Tuesday night the foreman of Messrs. MILLER, ODELL & Co.'s sugar refinery, corner of Washington and Vestry-streets, made his usual round previous to shutting up the premises. While doing so he discovered the unwelcome presence of a burglar, who was busy at work in the office. The foreman gave an alarm, which caused the thief to take to his heels, being pursued by Officer KERNS, of the Fifth Precinct. The burglar, however, succeeded in making his escape. In the office was found a complete set of burglar's tools, a paper of gunpowder and a candle end.

FATAL FALLS.—Mrs. MARGARET MCCARTY, a widow, fell down a flight of stairs on Tuesday evening, at her residence No. 127 East Twenty-ninth-street, receiving such injuries that she died an hour after. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 48 years of age. .... MARY ELLEN MCCARREN, 10 years of age, fell down a flight of stairs at the residence of her parents, No. 345 East Thirty-third-street, and died soon after. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A NEGRO ROW.—A few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a quarrel arose between WILLIAM BALLY, *alias* Big Bally, and JAKE STEWART, both negroes, in the low dance-house at No. 15 Laurens-street. The dispute ended in a scuffle, during which BALLY cut his opponent in a fearful manner with a knife, and afterward succeeded in making his escape. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Eighth Ward Police.

THE NEW-YORK DRAMATIC MIRROR.—A new monthly periodical with this title will make its first appearance on the 1st proximo. The *Mirror*, it is claimed, will be entirely devoted to the interests of the dramatic profession, and will contain, in addition to the current dramatic intelligence of the month, biographical sketches, with portraits of eminent professionals, anecdotes of the stage, hints on costume, &c., &c.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—The City Mission held their monthly meeting on Tuesday evening in the Presbyterian Church, Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., in the chair. Several missionaries present spoke eloquently of their visits among the sick and poor. The state of the treasury, as reported, is not gratifying, and contributions are solicited, to be sent to No. 30 Bible House and No. 81 Vesey-street.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—JOHN W. LARKIN, 6 years of age, died yesterday morning at his parents' residence, No. 39 Vandam-street, from the effects of injuries received by being run over by Car No. 68, of the Sixth-avenue line, on the 18th inst. Coroner GOVER held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered, and both the driver and conductor exonerated from blame.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN on the body of DANIEL MCKITTRICK, whose death was the result of a fall from the roof of "Wilson's Buildings," corner of Fulton and Gold streets, where he was at work removing the cornice, defaced by the late fire. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 42 years of age.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.—Yesterday about 1 o'clock A. M., the steamboat *C. P. Smith*, while lying at the foot of Jackson-street, East River, undergoing repairs, took fire and was nearly destroyed. She was owned by Messrs. FISHER & ROCKEFELLER; valued at $15,000, and partially insured.

SERIOUS FALL.—On Tuesday afternoon, JOHN MCGRATH, a laborer at work upon the new building in Forty-ninth-street, near Madison-avenue, fell from a ladder and was severely injured. MCGRATH is a native of Ireland and resides at No. 122 West Fiftieth-street.

STEAMER SHERIDAN ASHORE.—Columbian Coast Wrecking Company's steamer *Rescue* and wrecking schooner *Compromise*, with steam-pumps, cables, anchors, &c., have been dispatched to steamer *Sheridan*, hence for New-Orleans, ashore on Body Island.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY AND ARREST.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, Detectives E. L. MCWILLIAMS and NUGENT, of the Jersey City Police, visited Brooklyn and arrested a man named THOMAS MONAHAN, on suspicion of having taken the life of JAMES CONROY, the boatman mentioned as being supposed to have lost his life by the upsetting of his boat on Sunday night, while going from Jersey City to the pile driver, below the Central Railroad docks, in Communipaw Bay. It appears that on Sunday evening MONAHAN went to LOUIS STROBER's boat-house, near the foot of Warren-street, Jersey City, and made a bargain to be taken to the pile-driver belonging to the Central Railroad Company, and upon which he was employed. Young CONROY was sent to row the boat but did not return that night as he should have done, neither has there been any tidings of him since that time. On Monday morning the boat was found, bottom up, floating near the abbatoir at Communipaw. On Monday morning Mr. STROBER learned that a man answering the description of MONAHAN came to the Almshouse foot of Washington-street, dripping wet, with no hat on, and stated that he had been upset and had swam ashore. Mr. WHITLEY supplied him with a hat and he then went away. From this circumstance it was at once suspected that there had been foul play, and the suspicians were communicated to Chief of Police MCMANUS who at once detailed Detectives MCWILLIAMS and NUGENT, to hunt up MONAHAN and take him in custody. The officers worked diligently from Monday until late on Tuesday night, having tracked the fugitive from place to place, until they finally came upon him in a boarding-house in Furman-street, Brooklyn, near the Wall-street ferry, and took him into custody. By a resort to strategy, the officers induced MONAHAN to accompany them to Jersey City, when he was made aware of the charges against him. The prisoner explains the matter by stating that while on their way to the pile-driver, one of the oars got "crabbed" and upset the boat; that he swam to the cribwork, and, by means of spikes managed to climb up on the timbers, and that he last saw CONROY on the bottom of the boat, and knew nothing of his fate. The supposition is that MONAHAN and CONROY became engaged in a dispute, which led to a fight, and during the struggle the boat was upset. Deceased was said to be an expert swimmer, and his death must have resulted from foul play. MONAHAN was committed to the City Prison, and efforts are in progress to recover the body. CONROY, who followed boating, was a resident of Jersey City, but has lost all his near relatives, with the exception of a young brother.

ARREST OF SHOP-LIFTERS.—Two youths from Brooklyn, HENRY HAMILTON, aged 17, and JAMES SUPPLE, aged 19, arrested by Detective E. L. MCWILLIAMS, were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday morning, for stealing a piece of doeskin cloth, valued at $21, from the store No. 54 Newark-avenue. A colored lad, 28 years of age, named JOHN W. ROBINSON, arrested by Officers JORDAN and CARROLL, was taken before the Recorder, for stealing a piece of muslin from the store No. 28 Newark-avenue. The prisoners were committed to the County Jail for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

An Action for Assault and Battery Dismissed—The Rights of Hotel Keepers.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Hearne.

Richard Jackson vs. Henry Shroder.—The plaintiff in this case sought to recover the sum of $500 damages for an assault committed upon him by the defendant on the 30th ultimo.

The defence was that the plaintiff came into the defendant's hotel and asked for drinks for himself and a friend who was in his company, and then refused to pay for them. When requested to pay, he attempted to strike defendant, who, in self-defence, struck the plaintiff.

The case was dismissed, and the Court, in deciding the case, gave defendant $25 allowance.

N. Nesbitt for plaintiff; Alexander H. Reavey for defendant.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 26.

By Judge Cardozo.

Sebrich *vs.* Steinruck; motion granted on payment of referees' fees for one meeting and $5 costs. Kluender *vs.* Walker; default may be opened on payment of disbursements, including referee's fees paid and $10 costs of this motion; reference to proceed on two days' notice. Baker *vs.* Todd; motion denied without costs; see memorandum. Fowler *vs.* Eldridge; motion granted; no costs. Williams *vs.* Dammers; motion for receiver granted; $10 costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 26.

By Justice Barbour.

George B. Gilbert, executor, *vs.* Helen M. Lefferts et al.; motion granted and cause referred to a referee. The New-York Ice Company *vs.* Gilbert S. Gullen et al.; order granted. The Same *vs.* William Hatfield; prisoner remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. Annette Francis *vs.* Victor Levi, et al.; motion granted dissolving the injunction, with $10 costs. Mary E. Secord *vs.* William Horherz; motion granted, and Thomas Sadler, Esq., substituted in place of Joseph Meeks, Esq., as receiver. Selden H. Gorham et al. *vs.* Theodore S. Kent; motion granted without costs.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge SUTHERLAND. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock.—Nos. 17, 24, 67, 79, 80, 81, 98, 112, 114. The general call commences at No. 115.

Criminal Business—The September Term Ended—A Big Day's Work—Delegates to the State Prison—Sentences.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The September Term of the Court of General Sessions came to a close yesterday. Since it commenced about one hundred and sixty cases have been disposed of, most of them by trial. Thirty-two cases, some of them of extraordinary importance, which were on the calendar for trial during the term, were moved off by counsel. Among these were several murder cases. The Grand Jury, who were discharged on Monday, disposed of two hundred complaints. Altogether this has been a vigorous term, and yet, notwithstanding the amount of business transacted, the District-Attorney has in his office more than enough complaints to furnish two hard-working Courts with business for one full term, in addition to which the Police Courts continue to send in new contributions every day. This is the evidence of what the Police are doing in every precinct in the City; and one thing has been particularly noticeable during the present term, namely, the large number of juvenile criminals who have been brought to justice, some of them known to be expert in the various departments of sharp practice. Of these, a number have been sent to the House of Refuge, where, if the discipline is what it should be, they may, in time, improve their business tastes and cultivate habits of usefulness. The cases disposed of yesterday are as follows:

SENTENCED.

Thomas Roggins and John Gillon, who last week pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Antonio Martinez, indicted for burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, on the charge of having been with Antoin Williams, on the afternoon of the 26th of August, in the front second-story room of the dwelling-house No. 18 Monroe-street, when a trunk containing goods of the value of $296 40 was stolen, was tried, but the testimony was such as to induce the Jury to believe the prisoner innocent. They therefore acquitted him, and he was discharged.

SUSPECTED OF GRABBING A BREASTPIN.

John O'Keefe, a neat looking youth of 17 years, and apparently in great mental anguish, owing to his condition as a prisoner, was indicted for robbery in the first degree, on the charge of having on the night of September 3d grabbed at the shirt bosom of Charles M. D. Marks and then ran off, having taken the breastpin which Marks had worn up to that time. It appeared that Marks was lying on the street, having been previously ejected from the liquor store at the corner of Market and Water-streets. There was no evidence to prove the robbery, so the prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

THE WHOLESALE CIGAR BUSINESS.

John Martinez, indicted for grand larceny, was put on trial. The testimony showed very conclusively that on the 22d of May the prisoner stole two thousand cigars of the value of $160 from Michael Borent, of No. 24 Oliver-street, having gone into the place of business named and arranged for the purchase of the cigars, and that when Mr. Borent had them packed ready for delivery on the counter, the prisoner stood in front and threw a paper containing snuff in his face, thereby blinding him for a time, and while he was thus blinded, the prisoner took the property without paying for it. He was convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

MODESTY VS. IMPUDENCE.

Benj. Davis pleaded guilty of grand larceny. On the morning of the 6th of September, Mary Bretano, residing at No. 143½ West Broadway, was dressing herself in her bedroom, and while thus engaged was annoyed by the sudden and unexpected presence of the prisoner. Shrinking from the sight of the intruder, she turned herself away, and when she turned round again to see if the strange visitor had gone, she observed him leaving rapidly, after which she discovered that her gold watch and chain of the value of $51 had disappeared. Mr. James Bretano then pursued the prisoner, and he was found in the cellar of a house in Varick-street, having the stolen property in his possession. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

A BALL THAT STRUCK SOMETHING ELSE.

Thomas Hyman pleaded guilty of assault and battery. On the 21st of August, the prisoner fired a pistol at John Everett, of No. 13 Fulton-street, the ball from which missed him and struck a barrel tearing a piece of wood from the head thereof. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

A HARNESS THIEF LET OFF.

Edward Prior pleaded guilty of grand larceny. He went into the stable of Alexander Strauss, No. 219 East Twenty-fourth-street, on the 9th of August, and stole therefrom two sets of harness of the value of $175. He subsequently confessed to the owner thereof that he had taken the property, and that he would return it if he would let him off. The Court "let him off" to the State Prison for two years.

SHINING OF THE WRONG LIGHT.

Joseph Johnson, a boy 16 years of age, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 30th of August he attempted to steal a quantity of groceries of the value of $400 from Bernhard Bonnet, of No. 226 Chrystie-street. The fan-light over the door had been left open when the store was shut, and the young culprit was found in the store, having made his way in through the fan-light. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

WATCH-ING IN BAD COMPANY.

Mary Marks pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny. John Duke, residing at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 6th of September, met Mary on the street and accompanied her to her home in Mercer-street, where he remained with her about a quarter of an hour. During that time Mary was playing with the key on the chain attached to his watch; she then began to abuse him and ran off, at which awful juncture the circumstance was rendered the more important by his discovering that his gold watch, of the value of $70, had disappeared. Mary is 23 years of age, a native of Ireland, and without any occupation. Judge RUSSEL gave her employment in the Penitentiary for one year.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

William Johnson pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He went into the store of John Paisley, No. 449 Sixth-avenue, on the 10th of September, where Mr. Paisley observed him stealing from the drawer the sum of $90 25. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

DESTINY OF A WALL-STREET OPERATOR.

Fredk. Duquette pleaded guilty of grand larceny of money. Frederick is one of the Wall-street snatchers who follow bank clerks from one place of business to another, watching for an opportunity to rob them of boxes or bundles of money. In the present case Fred. snatched enough—the sum of $3,200, but he failed to make his escape. It occurred on the 27th of July, and his victim was Frederick D. Ogden, of No. 29 Wall-street. The prisoner desired to plead an attempt, but Mr. Bedford declined less than a plea to the whole offence. The prisoner was sent to the State Prison for four years and six months.

AN EARLY BIRD WATCHING.

Charles Grandy pleaded guilty to grand larceny of money. Charles took his meals for a long time at the house of Albert Meyer, No. 142 Spring street, and on the morning of the 24th of August he was particularly inquisitive with one of the servants as to the habits of the household, the rooms they slept in, and the time at which they usually came down to breakfast. He was subsequently observed coming down stairs, not having had any business up stairs. By and by Mr. Meyer came down stairs and said his watch and chain and $60 had been taken out of his room. Alvina, the servant girl, then reminded him of the close inquiries of the prisoner. The watch and chain was subsequently found in a room adjoining that occupied by the prisoner, to which he had access. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

A CLUMSY BURGLAR.

James A. Moran pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 10th of August the carpenter shop of John C. Wessels, No. 150 West Thirty-third-street, was entered through the front door by means of false keys, and a quantity of account books, stationery, United States currency, &c., attempted to be carried off by the prisoner. The safe had been rolled from its place to the middle of the shop, and attempts had been made to drill and pry it, but without success. A fuse and some chisels were lying on the safe, and the back door had been left open. Other things were found upset in an unusual manner, and Officer Mosesy, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, found Moran secreted in a stable in rear of the premises, who informed him that he had thrown away his "jimmy" and other tools. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Louis Long, indicted for felonious assault and battery, was tried and acquitted. It was alleged that he had, on the 27th of May, fired a pistol at Michael J. Callen, of No. 9 State street, and that the ball therefrom had taken effect in CALLEN's body.

August Homan, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and acquitted. He was charged with having, on the 30th of August, taken a quantity of cigars of the value of $500, from Edward R. Jommerskorn, of No. 151 Broadway.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, appearing for the people.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 26, 1866.

$18,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	111¾	22	West. U. Tel. Rts. Extension	99
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	111¾	100	do....2d call	98
3,500	U. S. 6s,5-20s,C.'62	111¾	300	Quick. Min.	52½
500	do.......Small	111	100	do.	53
4,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s C. '65	108¾	100	Mar. Min.	14¾
14,500	do.	108⅝	800	Mar. Min. Pr.	32¼
15,000	do....2d call	108¾	200	do....2d call	32¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40 C..	98¾	100	Wilksbarre Coal..	55¼
2,000	do....2d call	98¾	100	At. Mail S. Co...	117½
3,5.0	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. First Ser.	105⅝	200	Boston W. P.	33⅜
2,000	do.2d S.Small	105¾	100	do.	33¾
500	do.	105¾	100	do.	33⅞
1,300	do.3d S.Small	105¾	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	219
5,000	do.	105¾	300	New-York Cen.	107¾
1,000	Ill. St. B. '79..	[illegible]	100	do.	107¾
1,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	106¼	100	do....2d call	107⅝
10,000	Ind. State 5s..	87	1000	Erie R.	76¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N..	72¾	400	do.	76¾
10,000	do....2d call	72¾	200	do.......s30	75
20,000	N. Car. N. Bs..	66	100	do....2d call	76¾
12,000	do.	65¾	100	Hud. R. R.	122
3,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c.	66	100	Reading R.	117
5,000	do.	65¾	2000	do.	116¾
5,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	79	500	do.......s5	116¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	81	500	do.......b60	117
1,000	Minnesota 8s.	102	500	do.	117
5,000	Conn. State 6s.	99¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	112¾
60,000	O. & M. Cer.	29¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	85¼
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S.F.B.	103	100	do....2d call	85¼
600	Mich. So. 2d M..	93	100	Ill. Central R.	121¾
5,000	To.& W. 1st M. Ex	93	300	Chi. & N. W.	36¾
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.Bs.	100	100	do.	36¾
2,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	77	100	Chi. & N. W. P.b10	68⅝
			200	do.	68¼
			200	do.	68⅝
10	Fourth National..	108½	100	do.......s10	68⅝
20	Continental Bank..	102	100	Clev. & Tol.	122½
10	Canton Co.	55	100	do....2d call	123
200	Central Coal Co.	53	100	Chic. & R. I.	112⅜
1300	Cum. Coal P.	54	300	do.	112⅝
100	do....3d call	54¼	400	Chi. B. & Q. ...b30	138
400	do.	54⅛	100	T. W. & W. Pr.	73½
50	do.	54	1400	P., Ft. W. & C.	106¾
100	do.......b20	54⅛	300	do.	106⅞
200	Union Nav. Co.	107	100	Chic. & Alt.	109⅛
72	West. U. Tel.	56⅝	100	Mil. & St. P.	51⅝
300	do.	56⅝	600	do.	52
700	do.	56¾	100	Chi. & G. E.	48¼
6	do....2d call	57	200	H. & St. Jo. P.	52⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$80,000	Am. Gold.....c	144⅛	600	Erie R.......s3	75⅞
20,000	do.	144⅛	500	do.	75⅝
10,000	O. & M. Cer....s3	29	300	do.......b10	76
500	Boston W. P.....s3	34⅛	100	do.......s5	75¾
100	do.......b15	34⅜	600	do.......b3	76
200	do.......s3	34⅛	100	do.	76
200	Rutland Mar.	30	400	do.......s3	75¾
100	do.......b3	30	200	Hud. R. R......s3	121⅝
300	Cum. Coal.	53¾	100	do.	121½
200	do.......b3	53⅞	100	do.......b10	121⅞
500	do.	53⅝	100	Erie R. P.	80
800	do.	53⅞	200	Reading R.	116¾
200	do.......b15	53⅞	200	do.......b3	117
1200	do.	53¾	400	do.	116⅞
200	do.......s3	53¾	200	M. So. & N. I.	85⅝
100	do.......b30	53⅞	200	do.......s3	85¾
400	do.	53⅞	100	do.	85⅛
300	do.......b3	53⅞	300	Clev. & Pitts.	87¼
200	Spruce Hill C.	4	200	do.......b15	87⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co...s3	52⅞	100	do.......s3	87⅝
200	Mar. Min Co.	14¾	200	Clev. & Tol.	122¼
100	do.......b30	14½	100	do.	122⅞
100	do.	14⅞	500	do.	122⅝
400	Mariposa Pr.	32⅛	100	Chic., R. I. & P..b10	112
800	do.	32¼	200	Chic. & N. W.....b3	36⅞
100	do.......s10	32¼	100	do.	36⅜
100	do.	32⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	68⅝
600	do.......s3	32⅛	100	do.......b30	68½
100	West. U. Tel....b10	56⅝	100	do.......s3	68⅝
100	do.......s3	56⅜	200	P., F. W. & C.....s3	106⅞
100	N. Y. Central....s5	107⅞	100	Chic. & G. E...b10	48

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.......s3	29¾	200	Mar. Pref.	32¼
10,000	do.......b3	29¾	200	do.	32⅛
10,000	do.......s10	29¾	1200	do.	32
600	Rutland Mar.	30	500	do.......b3	32
800	do.	30⅛	200	do.......b3	32¼
100	do.......s10	30⅛	300	West. U. Tel.	56⅝
100	do.	30⅛	200	Erie R.	77
400	do.	30⅜	100	do.	77⅛
500	do.	30½	100	do.......b15	77⅛
600	do.	30⅜	300	do.......s3	77⅛
100	do.	30⅜	200	do.......s60	74⅞
200	do.	30⅜	600	Reading R.	116⅞
1200	do.	31	200	do.......s10	116⅞
100	Cum. Coal.	54⅛	300	do.......b3	116⅝
200	do.	54¼	200	Mich. Cen. R.	113
200	do.......s3	54⅛	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅝
100	Spruce H. C.	4¼	100	do.......s10	85⅝
500	do.	4	300	do.......b3	85⅝
100	do.......b3	4	200	Clev. & P. R......s3	87¾
500	Quicksilver	53⅝	200	do.......b3	87⅝
100	do.......b15	53⅞	500	do.......s30	87¾
200	do.......s10	53⅛	200	do.......b10	87⅝
100	do.	53⅞	200	Chic. R. I. & P.	112⅛
100	Mar. Min. Co.	14⅛	100	do.	112⅛
100	do.......s3	14¾	200	do.......b10	112⅛
100	do.......b3	14⅛	400	do.......b3	112⅛

The Board adjourned until to-morrow morning, in consequence of the death of S. I. JOSEPH, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26—P. M.

The continued absence since Saturday last of later Cable telegrams from Europe tended today to advance both Gold and Exchange. The rates on London rose to 108½@108⅝ ℘ cent. for standard 60-day bills. These were the asking, rather than actual selling rates, as the next European mail will not close until Saturday morning. The market opened this morning with sales at 107⅞ ℘ cent., but soon a speculative demand sprang up, the suddenness of which caused one or more of the leading drawers to name a rate for Saturday's steamers. This feeling reacted on the Gold Room, which advanced above 145 ℘ cent., in the face of the arrival of $1,055,000 by the *Hansa* and *City of London* from England. The cash Gold was not scarce, which fact made the rise on yesterday's sales the more remarkable.

The Funds of the United States were dull, on account of the absence of Cable news. Money was in easy supply at the cheap rates heretofore for several weeks quoted. The Brokers are not very large borrowers, although there is considerably more speculation showing itself on the Stock Exchange.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange was quite strong on the Railway and Miscellaneous shares, although only half a day's regular business was done. The Stock Exchange Board adjourned over at 12 o'clock, to afford the members the opportunity to attend the funeral of Mr. DUPRE, late a member of the Board; and the Open Board of Brokers adjourned over at 1 o'clock, on the announcement of the decease of Mr. SOLOMON I. JOSEPH, one of the founders of the Board, and for the last thirty-five years on Wall-street as Banker or Broker. At a later hour the dealings were kept up in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange, where large transactions occurred in the Railways and in Cumberland, Quicksilver, &c., and generally at advancing figures. New-York Central sold up to 108⅛@108⅜ ℘ cent.; Reading at 116⅞, and Erie 77@77⅛ ℘ cent. Among the Miscellaneous, Cumberland brought 54⅛ and Quicksilver 54 ℘ cent. Mariposa Preferred fell off to 30⅞, and subsequently rallied to 31⅞ ℘ cent. The Border State Bonds advanced ½@1 ℘ cent. on North Carolinas, but were ¼ ℘ cent. easier on Tennessees. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold market was strong at 145⅛@145⅜ ℘ cent. Exchange 108½@108⅝ ℘ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99	98¾	Northwest	36⅛	36⅜
U. S. 5-20s	111⅜	111¾	N. West Pref.	68¼	68⅝
U. S. 7.30s	106	105⅞	Rock Island	111⅞	112⅛
N. Y. Central	107⅛	108⅛	Fort Wayne	106⅜	106⅝
Erie	75⅛	77⅛	Cumb'land Coal	52⅝	54⅛
Hudson	121⅞	122⅜	Quicksilver	52⅝	53⅝
Reading	116⅛	116⅞	W. U. Telegraph	56⅛	56⅜
Mich. Southern	85	85⅝	Mariposa Pref.	32⅛	32
Illinois Central	121⅛	121⅛	Ohio Certificates	29	29⅞
Pittsburgh	87⅛	87⅞	American Gold	144⅞	145
Tennessee 6s	72⅛	72⅝	Bills on London	107⅞	108⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120½	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants'	116	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	115	Irving	103½
City	205	Citizens'	120
Butchers & Drovers	120	Market	112
National	112	Shoe and Leather	111
Merch'ts Exchange	111½	Continental	102¾
Seventh Ward	108	Commonwealth	105
State of New-York	111	New-York County	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Park	144
Ocean	104½	Manuf's & Merchants	104
American Exchange	118	Central National	113
Pacific	160	First National	216½
Chatham	140	Fourth National	105½
B'k of the Republic	110	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s, 1883	95	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Han & St. Jo. Ld G	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	107¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	108	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	74½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1864	98	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90	85
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	70
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98⅝	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	89
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102½
Hud. R. 7s, S. F. 1885	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102¾
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88½
Harlem 1st M., '69-'72	102½	Cleve. & P. 2d M	92
Harlem 3d mort '68	98	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	93
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Chic. & Alton S. F	98
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	94	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98½
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	96½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	81
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	99	Pennsyla. R. R. bonds.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	84½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	77	Ohi. & Mil. 1st mort	91

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,871,066 08; including for Customs, $467,000; Gold Notes, $306,000. Payments, $2,751,218 67. Balance, $97,432,460 60.

We learn by telegraph from Cincinnati that the damages by the late floods on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway have been repaired, and that through trains are running between New-York, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Important Experiments with Petroleum.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Sept. 10.

The report of Mr. T. LLOYD to the Admiralty, inclosing the result of a series of trials at Woolwich Dockyard, under the superintendence of Mr. J. TRICKETT, with the view of testing the value of petroleum and shale oil as a substitute for coal in raising steam in marine boilers, has been published by order of Parliament. The experiments were made by burning the liquids in Mr. RICHARDSON's petroleum boiler. The first trial was with American oil, 12.31 pounds of which, consumed per foot of grate surface, gave 12.23 square feet of heating surface per cubic foot of water evaporated per hour. The furnaces were fitted with fire grates of porous material, and the trial was made with one length of steam pipe passing through this, with an opening at the back of the furnace. The smoke was very offensive. The second trial was with coal oil once run, the conditions as before, but with different economical results. The next trial was with American oil and coal oil once run, mixed, with one length of steam pipe, followed by another trial with a pipe traversing the furnace three times on the top of the porous material. Coal oil once run was next burnt in the same way, and again with the pipe traversing the furnace five times. Other trials were subsequently made with the end having a nozzle opening into the vapor tube. When trying a mixture of one-third American oil with two-thirds Burslem, the porous material in one furnace gave way. Burslem, shale oil, and Torbaine Hill mineral oil were tried under varying conditions, and, lastly, with two-thirds of steam cut off. The experiments were conducted with the view of arriving at the best mode of obtaining a high evaporative result from different oils burned on Mr. RICHARDSON's system, and not to ascertain the relative evaporative powers of each. The average of the whole experiments gave 13.2 pounds of water evaporated to 1 pound of oil consumed. The worst results were those given by a mixture of American oil and coal oil once run, which yielded one day 7.77 pounds of water evaporated, and on another 7.14 pounds per pound of the mixed oils. The best Welsh coal evaporated 9½ pounds of water per pound of coal, so that, looking to cost only, this was an expensive method of getting up steam. Coal oil, by itself, evaporated 10½ pounds of water per pound of oil when burnt in three furnaces, but when tried in one furnace, only gave 15.47 pounds and 15.14 pounds; but the rate of evaporation in these last two cases per square foot of grate was 208 pounds per hour, or two and a half times greater than the coal boiler, which was used as the standard of comparison. The Burslem and American oil gave 12.36 pounds evaporation per pound of oil, but it was so slow that, taking the square foot of grate and heating surface, the petroleum boiler would require to be double the size of a coal boiler to give equal quantities of steam. The best results were from Burslem, which evaporated 18.38 pounds of water per pound of oil, and Torbaine Hill mineral oil, which, curiously, gave exactly the same result. Shale oil evaporated water at the rate of 17.92 pounds to 1 pound of oil. The average rate of these last three experiments was 14.7 pounds of water evaporated per square foot of fire-grate per hour. The area of the heating surface was, therefore, twice that of a coal boiler for *pro rata* quantities. Steam jets, three-eighths inside diameter, were used as blasts to blow the fires. Suppose the Burslem and Torbaine oils could be worked under ordinary circumstances in marine boilers, they would give double the quantity of steam now raised from burning one pound of coal. It has been found practicable to burn these oils in Woolwich Dockyard without difficulty; but whether they could be used successfully and without accident at sea has yet to be proved. The oil would have to be carried in tanks, and thence pumped up into a supply cistern. From this cistern there would have to be a feed-pipe, with trap and valve to regulate the supply to the furnaces. On the above trials the time occupied was from two hours twenty-five minutes to ten hours twenty minutes, and the highest atmospheric temperature was seventy-four degrees in the engine-house. What effect, under other conditions, heat would have on the supply-pipes, and the mineral or gaseous oils therein, from long-continued firing, remains to be tested. The pipes might be fitted with a series of cut-off valves to stop the flames from rushing up, on the opening of the taps or valves, to the supply cistern. If there is any danger to be apprehended from the use of oils in furnaces, it must arise from combustion in the tanks or cisterns, or from fire caused by the flames finding a vent through the supply pipe. It is not impossible to provide against the contingency of fire, but the precautions taken must be strictly attended to by those who have the working of the engines. The price of the oils experimented upon range from £10 to £23 per ton. This is a serious drawback to begin with; but if the demand were greater than now, they would, perhaps, be produced in larger quantity, and at considerably less cost. Moreover, the gain in weight of fuel carried would not compensate for its enhanced cost. The very lowest-priced oil would be far too dear to employ in the raising of steam. A ton of oil would take up less room than a ton of coal, and on distant stations there would be a saving in freight; but, even with this allowance, the price of oil places it quite out of the reach of steamship owners. From engine-rooms there is generally an offensive smell of the oil used for lubricating, but we fear that if these mineral oils were burnt below in steam vessels the nuisance would become almost unendurable. When burnt also in great quantities, the foul smoke and soot, when there is no wind at sea and the air is dense, would be still more intolerable. For marine purposes, at all events, we are not near the time when oils will be burnt in steam furnaces as a motive power.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 6,288 bbls. Flour, 200 bushels Wheat, 114,741 bushels Corn, 170 bushels Oats, and 80 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, including Pots at $9 50 and Pearls nominally at $11 50@$12 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection warehouse this morning, 235 bbls., including 177 bbls. Pots and 58 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been firm but not active to-day. Java at 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 16½c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for today at comparatively steady prices. Middlings, 37c.@39½c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,700 bales, against receipts of 292 bales. The export clearances from this port since Friday last have been 1,269 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,483
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	20,372
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	457,675
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports since Sept. 1	18,702
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	307,282
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day prices ruled a shade lower, on sales of 26,050 tons, including 5,200 tons Lump, at $4 50@$5 25; 7,800 tons Steamer, $5@$5 25; 2,300 tons Grate, $5 15@$5 25; 4,000 tons Egg, $5 47@$5 55; 2,050 tons Stove, $6 37@$6 60; 4,700 tons Chestnut, $4 10@$4 25 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 22c.; Pepperell O, 20½c.; do. N, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Bay Mills, 35c.; Lonsdale, 34c.; Hope, 29c. Prints—Pacific, 19½c.; Richmond, 19c.; Wauregan, 18c.; Powell, 16½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, in fair demand. Shirts—J. W. L., Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; do. do. do., No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron Garrote, No. 1, No. 20 Enameled French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 per cent. Ticks—Pearl River, 57½c.; Whittenton A, 32½c.; Albany, 14½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 37c.; Unionville, 36c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to-day at a further partial advance of 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last, 17,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 75@$10 25; very poor to choice Extra State at $8@$12 50, chiefly at $8 00@$11 00; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 50@$12 25 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 75	@$10 25
Extra State	8 00	@ 12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75	@ 14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 50	@ 12 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 50	@ 15 00
Extra Genesee	12 50	@ 15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50	@ 16 50

Southern Flour is steadily advancing. Sales since our last 450 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for poor to good, and $13 50@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in active demand, including Superfine, at $5 75@$7 10 ℘ bbl. Sales 950 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $4 25@$4 50 for Western, $4 50@$4 60 for Jersey, $4 85 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 90 for Baltimore, and $5 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted decidedly firmer, on very limited offerings, especially of prime. The demand has been moderate. Sales, since our last, 21,000 bushels, including New White Western at $3 10@$3 25; poor Amber do., at $2 88; and fair new Chicago Spring at $2 43 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in more active request, partly on speculation, at an advance of 1c.@1½c. ℘ bushel. Sales since our last add up 275,000 bushels at 88c. for unsound, 89c.@90c., closing at 89½c. afloat and 90c.@91c. in store for sound Mixed Western; 93c. for White Western, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in active demand at firmer prices, including Chicago at 48c.@53c., Milwaukee at 52c.@56c., Iowa at 57c., State at 58c.@59c., ℘ bushel. Sales, 91,000 bushels. Rye is in brisk request and much firmer, including Western at 92c.@$1 05, ℘ bushel. Sales, 27,000 bushels. Barley has been in good demand; 27,750 bushels changed hands at $1 35 for new State and old Canada West, ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Malt.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at $1@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 50 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 60c.@80c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at steady prices, including American new at 40c.@55c.; old at 10c.@45c.; also foreign at 50c.@60c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet but steady to-day, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@57½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@67c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 87½; Resin at $3 75@$9 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and heavy, especially Linseed, under more liberal offerings, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 70@$1 80 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less request and heavy today, at 25c.@26c. for Crude, 41c.@43½c. for Refined, in bond, and 56c.@60c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 7,400 bbls., in lots, at $32 81@$33 for new Mess, closing at $32 95 cash; $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $29 75@$30 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,450 bbls., for forward delivery, including October and November, buyers' option, part at $33 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are more plenty and are heavy at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@19½c. for Hams; sales 580 pkgs. Bacon has been inactive, at 15½c.@16c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c. for short rib, ℘ lb. Lard is quiet and heavy; sales since our last, 350 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@19½c. ℘ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess, and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 535 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter continues in moderate demand at 33c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@32c. for Western. Cheese continues quiet at 5c.@18c. ℘ lb.

BUTTER.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	17½@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	15 @17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	16 @17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	14 @16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	5 @ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	10 @15

CHEESE.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ℘ lb	41 @43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	40 @42
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	37 @38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ lb	42 @43
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ lb	37 @38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb	38 @40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ lb	36 @37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	32 @34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, [illegible]	[illegible]
Orange and Sussex Co.—[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania—[illegible]	[illegible]
Western [illegible]	[illegible]
Western [illegible]	[illegible]
Western Reserve—firkins, [illegible]	[illegible]
Western [illegible]	[illegible]
Western State—firkins, [illegible]	[illegible]
Western State—firkins, [illegible]	[illegible] @19

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, without any material change in prices. Sales since our last, 650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10⅛c.@13¾c., and 176 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11½c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in limited request and heavy at 13¼c.@16¼c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 48,000 lbs. at 16c.@19c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 32,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12¾c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9¾c.@11c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Leaf has been in moderate demand; 357 hhds. Kentucky have been sold at 5c.@11c. ℘ lb. Manufactured has been in more request. We quote:

	Tax Paid—Western and City.	Virginia.
Black Work, 5s, ½s, ¼ and ½ lbs.: Common	[illegible]	[illegible]@$0 30
Medium	[illegible]	[illegible]@ 50
Good and Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]@ 70
Navy, ½ lbs. and lbs. Common	[illegible]	[illegible]@ 30
Good and Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]@ 70
Bright Work, 5s, and 8s. Common	[illegible]	[illegible]@ 40
Medium	[illegible]	[illegible]@ 55
Good and Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]@ 1 15
	In Bond—Western and City.	Virginia.
Black Work, Common	[illegible]	[illegible]@$0 22
Good	[illegible]	[illegible]@ 30
Bright Work, Common	[illegible]	[illegible]@ 35
Good and Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]@ 75

WHISKEY—Sales 140 bbls., in bond, at 43c.@45c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, with 546 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 21,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 4½d. ℘ bushel. For London, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d., and 30 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.

DRY GOODS.

500 DOZEN GENT'S FINE HEMMED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 a dozen.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

WINDOW-SHADES.
HOLLAND, by case, piece, or at retail.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S.
We are now opening
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE
FALL GOODS
Ever offered in the
UNITED STATES.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
We have no connection whatever with any other store in this City.

200 PIECES FINE BLACK ALPACAS
For 50 cents a yard.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

LAMBREQUINS.
FRINGE AND OTHER NEW STYLES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Examine felt, beaver and straw goods.
Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.
Mark the address.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

CURTAINS,
ALL THE NEW STYLES.
at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

FULL-LINE LACES, RIBBONS, VELVETS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

FULL-LINE BLACK DRESS SILKS.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

BROCATELLE.
NEW QUALITY, SATIN-DAMASK FINISH,
for CURTAINS and FURNITURE.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, (from No. 687,) infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

1,000 LADIES' FINE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
For 12s. and $3 a dozen, first-rate value for the money.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

WM. RALLINGS HAS JUST RECEIVED A large importation of French Bonnets and Hats, selected in Paris by Mrs. Russell, well known for her perfect style and good taste, which will be open on THURSDAY, Sept. 27. No. 318 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or take a hand in sickness; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, English nurses, experienced waitresses, housemaids, laundresses and servants of all work, with unexceptionable references to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply to MANNING, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a situation to travel with a family as lady's maid or child's nurse. Call on, or address A. F. C., No. 104 East 13th-st., all the week between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as seamstress in a good family, or to sew by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing and can be well recommended. Address 303 East 25th-st., near Av. A, up stairs, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family, to do chamberwork or attend children; is an American, and anxious to obtain employment. Can be seen with her relations, No. 47 Canal-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or minding children, and plain sewing; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit, or take the charge of a child; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 327 5th-av., from 10 to 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging; would travel with a family to Europe; best City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to take care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel with a lady; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 37 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can take care of children; understands children's dresses and ladies' dresses; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 121 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly, and has good City reference; would not object to a nurse. Can be seen at No. 18 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, with good City reference, a situation in a private family; to go with a lady to boards; is [illegible]; wages, $15. Call at No. [illegible] East 22d-st., Room 11.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is competent to take care of an infant from its birth. Good reference given. Call at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of a baby and light chamberwork, or would do general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 479 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN of respectability desires a situation as [illegible] employment. Address [illegible], Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid or waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 118 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, to take the charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. [illegible] for two days and Friday, before 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT person a situation as [illegible] Call at No. [illegible] corner of 34th-st., [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECOMMENDED girl to go to New-Orleans as servant with a family or lady; speaks English, French and German. Inquire at No. 75 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; [illegible] Call at No. 54 Hudson-st., [illegible]

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO GO OUT by the day [illegible] Call at No. 545 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK—THE best of City reference given. Apply at No. 71 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES work by the day; can cut and fit, and make children's clothes; also, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address DRESSMAKER, Station D.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES to take charge of a first-class dressmaking establishment; the best of City reference. Address N. F., Box No. 133 Times Office.

A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES OUT BY the day would like to have a few more engagements with ladies; she understands all kinds of family sewing. Address M. B., Station G, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and all kinds of family washing; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 204 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of sewing and braiding; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 311 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant man as coachman and assistant gardener; is willing and obliging; will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place in City or country; satisfactory reference from his last employer. Call or address JOHN HEANEY, No. 37 6th-av., fourth floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, who will be disengaged by 1st of October, a situation as first-class butler in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and refers to his present employer. Address until then, D. M., No. 239 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable young man, fully competent; has long and satisfactory references from some of the best families in the City; can refer any lady or gentleman to his late employer, where he has lived for the last four years. Address WAITER, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, steady man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to City or country; best of reference from last employer, where he lived five years. Address, for two days, J. J., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION.—A married man, without incumbrance, desires a first-class situation in the above capacity; any one desiring a man of the best ability and long experience can obtain full particulars by applying to E. J. C., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE, careful and industrious young man, as plain gardener, hostler, &c.; can milk; is a good driver, and will make himself generally useful; best references given, and wages moderate. Apply to T. H. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address H. J., at Kennelly's harness-store, No. 337 7th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at his present employers, No. 3 West 38th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and harness; has the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days by addressing E. F., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS single man, in a private family, a situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; best of City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference from his last place for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or No. 50 East 32d-st., Opera stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY an American; has five years' experience in this City; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good driver, and willing to make himself useful. Call on or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; is a good driver; in City or country; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Call at Mr. Stilling's harness-store, No. 1,166 Broadway, for COACHMAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City and country references. Address W. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; is a good milker; good reference. Address M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, in either city or country; is obliging, and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference produced and moderate wages accepted. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 203 Broadway, room 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by one who thoroughly understands his business; can give good reference; can be seen for two days. Address P. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a man who understands his business thoroughly, and taking care of stock; best of reference given. Address S. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a steady married man of long experience in greenhouses, graperies, &c.; City references. Address, until Oct. 1, HORTICULTURE, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his horses, carriages, &c., would highly recommend his coachman to any one wanting a thoroughly competent man. Address Dr. WILLS, No. 1,333 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man, in a private family; can give the best of reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man lately arrived from Europe; is a good driver, and understands the care of horses. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 1,389 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single Englishman; thoroughly understands his business, and has good reference; no objections to City or country. Address J. J., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business; good City references; country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Dean's saddlery, No. 1,144 Broadway. F. T.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references from his last employer. Call at Mr. CAMPBELL'S, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can refer to his last employer for City reference; country preferred. Address P. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBTAIN a situation for his man, as coachman. Apply at No. 60 West 17th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GENERAL HOUSEMAID TO cook, wash and iron in a private family, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to E. W. ROCKAFELLOW, at Earle's Hotel, Canal and Centre sts., Rooms Nos. 117 and 134, from 8 to 10 A. M. or 4 to 7 P. M., for two days.

WANTED—A SCOTCH WOMAN, AS COOK IN a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, may apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 14 East 22d-st.

WANTED—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMily, a white man who thoroughly understands his business and has the best of references; English or German preferred. Apply at No. 26 East 39th-st., from 9½ to 12 A. M., for two days.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT FOR A CORroding White Lead Factory. One now actively engaged in some prominent mill in this country will be liberally treated with on application to Box No. 4,128 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMstress in a private family. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 119 Willow-st., between Pierrepont and Clark-sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, September 28th, before 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN AND TRAVELER in the wine and spirit trade; must have experience and a good connection. Address T. & CO., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGing, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO ASSIST IN THE washing for a small private family; German or American Protestant preferred. Call at No. 312 Lexington-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; one who can bring undoubted references; no others need apply. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 45 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK to go a short distance in the country; a good place for a good woman. Apply No. 33 St. Mark's-place.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL BROWN'S glass-cleaning polish, (patented,) for windows, mirrors, gold and silver-plated ware, tin, &c.; large profits to agents. Full particulars sent free.
C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

CARPET UPHOLSTERERS—ONLY FIRST class hands wanted. Apply by letter, with reference, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FRENCH SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A Protestant Frenchwoman, who speaks English, with City reference, can call at No. 81 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN BENSON, son-in-law of Rev. Luther Lee, late of Philadelphia: he formerly kept a dry goods' store on Canal-st. Any one knowing of his whereabouts would confer a favor on his brother, Benjamin Benson, by addressing him care D. H. Gulderslieve, Tenafly, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
800 FOR SALE.
1,000 SETS HARNESS.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds. At the old established house, WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

RESTAURANTS.

CHARLEY,
(late at Mataran's,)
has opened a restaurant at No. 64 Cedar-st., right opposite the Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, RIGOLETTO, in which Miss Emily Boughton will appear assisted by La Signora Bina di Rossi, Sig. Massimiliani, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Barili, Sig. Rosa.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. PONGO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, &c.; Mesdames Cole, Cane, Henry, Lewis, Rosita, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRACE DARLING, THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES. Characters by the full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, LAST DAYS OF POMPEII and the SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
TO-DAY, Mme. Adelaide Ristori in her great rôle of MEDEA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW. EVENING at 7¾, OLD FOLKS AT HOME. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. CAMELS, AN HORRIBLE TALE, THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD, and SOLON SHINGLE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8. OPENING WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD, A MIRACLE.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The TIMES will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

We will supply all orders that may be sent us, accompanied by the money, for the WEEKLY TIMES, for the next ten weeks—from Sept. 8 to Nov. 10, both inclusive—at the following rates:

2 copies for 10 weeks	$1
5 copies for 10 weeks	2
30 copies for 10 weeks	10
100 copies for 10 weeks	30

Payment invariably in advance. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

By the *Cuba*, at Halifax, we have brief telegraphic news from Queenstown to the 16th. The chief points have been already recorded by the Atlantic Cable. Two or three steamers also arrived at this port yesterday, bringing letters and papers to the 12th. We give copious extracts in other columns.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Saturday last a fright occurred in McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, which came near resulting in a fearful tragedy. The gauze used over the flies for the purpose of producing different light effects caught fire, went up in a puff of flame, and some of the smoking portions came down on the stage. Some of the audience saw them fall, and shouted fire. Immediately they were seized with such a panic as can only be occasioned by an alarm of fire in a crowded building. The shrieking of women and the cries of the men soon told of the dreadful crush which was taking place. There was for a time the utmost alarm felt by all, not so much on account of the dreaded conflagration as of the casualties which threatened to occur in the passages. Mr. McVICKER came forward to the footlights and earnestly implored the excited audience to be still, assuring them that there was no fire in the building. After some time the panic began to subside, and eventually order was restored, no accident having occurred, a circumstance which seemed to be almost miraculous.

Mr. C. C. FLINT, proprietor of the *Old Dominion*, a newspaper published in Norfolk, Va., and the chief accountant of the chief Paymaster of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, decamped from that city several weeks ago, and it is now discovered that he was a defaulter to the amount of $8,000, and was accompanied in his flight by another man's wife. The editor of the *Old Dominion* announces that notwithstanding the criminal acts of its late proprietor, the paper will be issued regularly as heretofore.

On Monday, Oct. 8, there will be a partial eclipse of the sun, which will be visible in New-England and in that part of the State of New-York which is northeast of a line drawn on a map from the City of Rochester to the Light-house on Fire Island, Long Island. This eclipse will be the last of the sun visible in the United States, until the magnificent one of Aug. 7, 1869, when the shadow of the moon will pass over and produce a total eclipse, in part of seven States.

Maj.-Gen. HOWARD has received from Gen. FOSTER, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Florida, a report of the operations of the Bureau in that State during the month of August. He reports that there is an evident improvement in the treatment of freedmen both by the Courts and planters. Ex-army officers, who since the close of the war purchased plantations and engaged in the planting business, are reported as doing well. The prospect of a fine cotton crop is very promising.

Rev. Dr. NOAH PORTER died at his residence in Farmington, Conn., on Monday morning, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was a native of that town, graduated at Yale College, and studied for the ministry, accepting a call to the Congregational Church in Farmington at the age of twenty-five, where he was settled and remained ever since. He was widely known and respected, and his loss will be sincerely mourned.

A girl lately escaped from a band of Gypsies at Jeromeville, Ashland County, Ohio. She says that she was taken along, some four years ago, by a band of Gypsies from her home, near Pittsburgh, Penn. The Gypsies held her captive all the time, keeping her either confined in a wagon, or in such place that she could not hold communication with any person outside of the Gypsey band.

On Monday morning, as the Morris and Essex passenger train was leaving Phillipsburgh, the engine-house belonging to the New-Jersey Central road was totally destroyed by the explosion of a locomotive, nothing being left standing but the bare walls. The workmen, fortunately, had not arrived for their day's work. The loss to the Company will not fail to fall short of $50,000.

Mrs. FISHER, of Yarmouthport, Mass., who was disturbed last week by a man concealed under her bed, who fled on discovery, has since received a letter containing $15, stating that the writer was the individual under the bed, but that he was there for no criminal purpose, and that the money inclosed was to pay her for the trouble she had been put to.

The Committee of the Texas Legislature, to whom the Constitutional Amendment was referred, have reported against it, alleging that the Legislature have no authority in the matter, and that action upon it would be surplusage, if not intrusive, and have recommended that the amendment be returned to the Secretary of State.

In the country west and northwest of Dayton, Ohio, the rats are said to be swarming, and apparently migrating southward, an indication of a severe Winter. In many places they are so numerous that they have not only destroyed the corn, sweet potatoes and tomatoes, but are climbing fruit trees and destroying the fruit.

LOCAL NEWS.

The annual sesssion of the Episcopal Convention for the New-York Diocese convened yesterday in St. John's Chapel. Four or five hundred delegates, clerical and lay, were in attendance. The services were preceded by the usual church service. The Convention sermon was preached by Rev. MORGAN L. DIX, D. D., and will be found in full in another column. But little was done beyond the organization of the Convention, Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT being unanimously reëlected Secretary, and C. F. DELANCY Treasurer. Adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The September Term of the Court of General Sessions ended yesterday. The number of cases disposed of since its beginning was one hundred and sixty, and thirty-two cases were laid over by motion of counsel. Sixteen cases were disposed of yesterday, and a number of prisoners sent to the State Prison.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the cellar of the extensive drug warehouse of HALL & RUCKELS, No. 218 Greenwich-street, caused by the combustion of some chemicals. The damage to the stock is estimated at $15,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $3,000, all covered by insurance.

The Police Commissioners were employed all day yesterday in trying policemen on various charges presented by their superior officers or by citizens. There were several cases of clubbing, two or three of illegal arrests, and two ladies complained of being insulted by officers. A full hearing was accorded in each case, and an abundance of testimony taken.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the Tax Levy as amended, the total amount being $16,950,767 88. Lists of persons subject to fine for non-performance of military duty were called for. The Comptroller was requested to send in his financial estimates for 1867.

Mrs. MARGARET MCCARTY, aged 48, fell down stairs on Tuesday at No. 127 East Twenty-ninth-street and was killed. MARY E. MCCARVEN, aged 10, met with a similar accident, and died yesterday at No. 845 East Thirty-third-street. Inquests were held in both cases.

JOHN W. LARKIN, aged 6 years, died yesterday at No. 38 Vandam-street from the results of injuries received by being run over by a Sixth-avenue car. The Coroner's Jury exonerated the driver and conductor.

DANIEL MCKITTRICK fell from the roof of WILSON's building, corner of Fulton and Gold-streets, yesterday, and was instantly killed. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest.

Gold and Exchange were higher yesterday by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., influenced by the delay in later telegrams from Europe. The Stock Exchange was active and higher on the Railways and Miscellaneous Speculatives. The Funds of the United States dull. Money easy.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats and Pork were more active and decidedly firmer yesterday. Cotton was in moderate demand and about steady. Tallow was more freely dealt in. Other branches of trade presented no new feature.

AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONVENTION.—The various and complicated systems of coinage which have been adopted by every different European Government have long been felt to be a hindrance to trade and a nuisance to travelers. It is therefore worth mention that a convention has just been concluded between France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium, by which the four Powers undertake that their gold and silver pieces of money shall be of the same relative sizes and values. The model upon which this coinage is to be produced is that of the present French money. The gold pieces are to be of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs, and the silver pieces of 2 francs, 1 franc, and 50 and 20 centimes value. The effect of this beginning of a new era in the monetary relations of neighboring countries cannot but be useful not only from a political, but a social point of view. The change will no doubt require some time, and it may not be in this generation that England or Germany will follow in the same direction. But the tendency of modern social changes is toward simplification. The German war is one of the processes by which order comes out of chaos upon the historical map of the world, and in like manner the union of four important nationalities upon a common ground of financial agreement may produce a mutual confidence which shall augur well for the future. In connection with the latter the Emperor NAPOLEON may claim the credit due to a social reformer, and as fullfiling a mission whose aim is the reverse of that which preaches by the voice of cannon and enforces its homilies by the hard lessons of war.

The Constitutional Amendment and Admission to Congress.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

ADMITS THE CASE.—When the NEW-YORK TIMES, whose editor was the author of the Philadelphia Platform, says that the *Congressional programme embodied in the proposed Constitutional Amendment* is wise and just, and should be adopted, it surrenders the whole point at issue. The only test between the Republican Party and its opponents is embodied in this plan.

Congress *has laid down the terms upon which States that have been in rebellion shall again become entitled to representation.* This basis is at once ample and just. It concedes to the South all that can safely be granted by the nation. It at the same time secures to the nation what is absolutely essential to its prosperity. *By making those conditions imperative,* it pronounces a refusal to comply with them absolute disqualification. The State which will not accept the Amendment is not in a condition to be represented, if Congress is right. And when the TIMES confesses that Congress is right, it destroys every argument which has heretofore been used by itself or by those with whom it acts against the present attitude of the Republican Party.

The *Journal* confounds two things which are entirely distinct. The Constitutional Amendment, so far as any action taken by Congress is concerned, has nothing whatever to do with the admission of the Southern States to representation. The Reconstruction Committee reported such a programme as the *Journal* speaks of, but Congress did not adopt it. It passed the Amendment, but rejected the bill which made its adoption a condition of admission. It is not correct, therefore, to speak of support to the Amendment as being equivalent to support of the programme of conditional admission. The two have no necessary connection whatever.

The *Journal* seems to suppose that, in supporting the Amendment, the TIMES and its editor have changed their action. This is a mistake. Both have always sustained it. Mr. RAYMOND voted for it in Congress—the TIMES has sustained its justice in its public discussions of the subject. Both have opposed making its adoption a *condition* of admitting States to the Union; now this is a very different thing from opposing the Amendment itself.

The *Journal* falls into the same error in saying that the Philadelphia Convention denounced the Amendment or the principles which it embodied. The Convention said nothing whatever against the Amendment, but only against making its ratification a condition to representation in Congress. It admitted fully the right of the people to make such amendments as they choose to the Constitution, and did not in any way discuss the merits of the one proposed; it only insisted that whatever amendments were to be made should be made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution itself.

The *Journal* will see that it holds out promises to the country, in regard to the adoption of this Amendment, which are not likely to be fulfilled without strenuous opposition. We hope it will be adopted, and we should be very glad if we could see reason to hope also that its adoption would end the controversy on restoration and representation. But we see the most active and resolute of those for whom the *Journal* professes to speak, repudiating its idea of admitting the Southern States upon the adoption of the Amendment. The *Independent* of this week, in the course of a long article denouncing the address recently put forth as from the National Union Executive Committee, thus refers to this question of reconstruction:

> "Slavery was not abolished under the mild influence of temptation, but under the strong influence of compulsion; and the negro's enfranchisement will not be achieved by such temptation, but by such compulsion. Accordingly, *the Radical Party, North and South, white and black, can assent to no reconstruction short of impartial suffrage.* Is Congress already committed to a less perfect plan? Not at all. *Congress is not committed for or against impartial suffrage.* It has not tied its hands against the future. It is free to act as the emergency may require. If, next Winter, *it shall choose to make impartial suffrage the condition of restoration, it can do so;* and Christian souls will cry Amen. We know personally every prominent member of Congress, and *we know that the leaders do not mean to admit the unadmitted States on the mere adoption of the amendment.* Moreover, we know personally the leading Radicals of the Republican Party outside of Congress, and we know that *they have no intention of making the Amendment the final measure of admission.* To say, therefore, as the National Committee say, that, on condition of adopting the Amendment, as Tennessee adopted it, "the door stands invitingly open" for the ten other States, *is to make a promise to the ear to break it to the hope.* * *
>
> We therefore repeat that Congress is not pledged, either by any existing offer of terms to the unreconstructed States, or by the precedent of Tennessee, to make the Constitutional Amendment the basis of restoration. Even the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Monday, Sept. 24, acknowledges this fact. It says:
>
> 'The adoption or rejection of the amendment has nothing whatever to do, as the law now stands, with the admission or rejection of members from the Southern States. A bill providing for their admission on condition of its adoption was rejected by the House, and even if every Southern State should ratify the Amendment to-morrow, Congress has not pledged itself in any way thereupon to admit their representatives in Congress.'
>
> This is true. To say, therefore, with the Syracuse Republican Convention, or with the address of the National Republican Committee, that *Congress will restore the ten waiting States if these States adopt the Amendment, is to misrepresent the issue.*"

And even the *Tribune*, while holding out the idea that the adoption of this Amendment will end all controversy, does not give any clear and distinct pledge that it will insist upon the fulfillment of that expectation, and the leading members of Congress—those who have come to be regarded by the Albany *Journal* itself as the only sound and reliable Republicans—such men as SUMNER and WADE and STEVENS, BOUTWELL, BANKS and others, are open in their declarations that *negro suffrage* and nothing less will be accepted as the price of readmitting representatives from Southern States to seats in Congress.

The *Journal* may rest assured that we shall not dispute the right of "those who have been committed to the Congressional plan of reorganization from the outset, to the honor of putting it into execution." But we should like to understand a little more definitely than the *Journal* seems to know, precisely what that plan is. It makes no practical difference with us. We shall advocate the adoption of the Amendment whether Congress makes it the basis of reconstruction or not. But it is hardly fair to ask the Southern States to ratify it with the expectation of being thereupon admitted into Congress, and then very coolly tell them that the condition of negro suffrage must still be required.

A MISTAKE.—The Buffalo *Express* says:

> "The editor of the TIMES, it will be recollected, was present at the Albany Democratic Convention, and gave it his countenance, but now denounces it as a cheat and fraud upon the people."

The Editor of the TIMES was *not* present at the Albany Convention, and had nothing to do with it. So long as he believed it would be held on the basis of the Philadelphia Convention,—seeking only to promote the objects which that Convention set forth, and not involving any change of party relations, he gave it his "countenance;" but when he found that its whole purpose was to reorganize, strengthen and return to power the old Democratic Party, he withdrew—in as good order as could be expected.

The Amendment and the Action of Congress—Senator Wilson on the Situation.

Senator WILSON is delivering campaign speeches in Indiana. His position and influence in the dominant party in Congress make his statements as to the future policy of his party of some consequence, and especially those as to the course that will be pursued toward the Southern States in case of their adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The point of interest, of course, is whether Congress will follow the line of policy it adopted in the case of Tennessee, and admit to the right of representation those States which may ratify the Amendment. The Massachusetts Senator, though arguing at great length in favor of the Amendment, does not express himself explicitly in favor of this policy, but the inference from his language is unmistakably in favor of it. For example, he says: "*Before we admit the leading men of the Southern States into Congress, we demand* that they shall adopt that Constitutional Amendment, for the purpose of securing the future peace and repose of the country." Of course the logical deduction here is, that *after* these States adopt this Amendment, their leading men (or representatives) *will be* admitted into Congress; and we suppose that the less direct statement of Mr. WILSON was not intended to shirk the responsibility involved in a specific committal. The point is one, however, upon which it is greatly desirable to have clear expressions of opinion from leading members of Congress. We believe the policy implied is one which *now* has the approval of the great body of intelligent Republicans throughout the country. We are sure, moreover, that if it were established as the policy of Congress, it would have a powerful influence in inducing the Southern Legislatures to ratify the Amendment, and thus have the whole matter settled. One of the main grounds of opposition in the South to the acceptance of this Amendment as a condition of representation, is that they cannot tell what *further conditions* may be imposed after this one is accepted. If it were certain that this condition was final on the part of Congress, we have no doubt that at least some of the Southern Legislatures would ratify the Amendment this Winter.

THE POPE AND ROME.—The whole Catholic world, comprising two or three hundred millions of people, is greatly agitated at present in regard to the future position of the Pope. It appears that the French troops, who, up to this and ever since 1849, have solely upheld the temporal power and nominal independence of the Holy Father at Rome, are now being withdrawn. The *Cuba's* news, telegraphed yesterday from Halifax, confirms this. But, although a French Pontifical Volunteer Corps is to take their place, still the condition of His Holiness the Pope, both as a temporal sovereign and as the independent spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church, is, nevertheless, in great peril. The Romans are Italians now, though by sheer contradiction of history, Italians were Romans in ancient times. The remembrance of this still lingers in the minds of the people of Italy, and especially of Rome. An Italy, with Rome for its central seat of power is, and has been for many years, the great thought and wish of all Italians. The first NAPOLEON knew this, and it was in shrewd deference to this national desire of the Italians that he named his son, who afterward died at Vienna as the Duke of REICHSTADT, to be King of Rome. It is now undoubtedly true that, having acquired Venetia, the eye of the Italians looks wistfully to Rome, and that they now, once more, desire to become Romans, as were the Italians of old. Such fervent desire of a whole people cannot long remain unfulfilled. We even had the information that PIO NONO himself is alive to this tendency of events, and proposes to treat directly with the sovereign of Italy, to have Rome declared a neutral and independent city under the protection of Italy. This would of itself be a great concession to modern advancement, but it could but half satisfy the Italian people. There is another solution of the affair, complicated though it seems, that would be honorable to the Holy Father, beneficial to the Church, and satisfactory not only to Italy, but to the Catholic world. We propose that while one portion of the civilized world moves its influences westward, the other should turn to the East. We Americans are now at work to carry the telegraph across Behring's Straits to Eastern Asia, and connect New-York and San Francisco with Peking and Ochotsk and Tobolsk in China and Siberia, so as to bring modern ideas to work upon the stagnant pool of Eastern Asia. That is something noteworthy and to be proud of. But to permeate the entire Asiatic Continent, it is necessary that some impulse should be given the movement from the shores of the Mediterranean; and to that His Holiness the Pope can help a good deal. Jerusalem is the holy place of all Christian sects. For the possession of the Holy Sepulchre the Christian nations of Europe spent millions in blood and treasure unsuccessfully. Here the Christian religion took its birth, here it was baptized in blood. Rome was an afterthought, and became the seat of the government of the Catholic Church only because PETER, the foremost of the apostles, was the first Bishop, and died here a martyr's death. But Jerusalem is holier ground. Turkey is too weak now to resist any concerted demand of the Western Powers. There is now no SALADIN with his Saracens to contest its possession with the Crusaders. The Christian powers, having once acquired that territory, might at once transfer it to the Pope for his future possession. And as in the Middle Ages the Catholic Church was the preserver and promoter of art, science and literature, so the head of this church, with his seat at Jerusalem, may become the civilizer of heathen and barbarous Asiatics towards the East, as we Americans propose to be towards the West.

Amusements.

RISTORI IN BROOKLYN.—Our Brooklyn readers will not forget that Mme. RISTORI makes her *début* at the Academy of Music this evening, in the famous *rôle* of *Medea*.

MR. GEARY'S CONCERT.—Mr. GEARY'S Ballad Concert, it should be remembered, takes place this evening at Irving Hall. Mr. GEARY will be assisted by Mme. DE LUSSAN, Miss MINA GEARY, and other accomplished *artistes*, and his friends will doubtless turn out in large numbers to do honor to the occasion.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Nomination for Congress in the Sixth District—Mr. Raymond not a Candidate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.—*Dear Sir:* As the time is drawing near for the selecting of a candidate for the next Congress, we deem it proper to address you as our present Representative, to communicate what we believe to be the sentiments and wishes of the large majority of the Union voters of this District.

Your constituents fully appreciate the delicate and difficult task which has devolved upon you to perform during the present Congress. New and extraordinary measures have been submitted for legislative action, the very discussion of which might well have appalled the most profound and experienced statesmen; and we venture to say, that no member, however wise and patriotic, if at all active and out-spoken, has been able to so shape his speeches, or his notes, as to meet with the unqualified approbation of all his constituents. Amid all the diversity of opinion upon the great political questions of the day, we have watched, with no little solicitude, your legislative career; and we have found you ready and able in debate, and fully equal to any emergency. You have, under the most trying circumstances, given utterance to your sentiments, and have sustained your views with marked ability and power. We admire your acknowledged statesmanship, and have implicit confidence in your political integrity, while we are proud to be represented by one, who in so short a time, has attained so high a rank in our national councils.

In view of these facts, together with your ripe experience as a legislator, your thorough knowledge of the very important questions which still agitate and divide the people, we think it highly desirable that you should be continued in the office which, thus far, you have so ably filled.

We, therefore, beg leave to ask the privilege of presenting your name as a candidate for reëlection. Should you be the choice of the Convention of the Sixth Congressional District, we doubt not that you will receive, at the polls, the cordial support of all who favor the Union, peace and prosperity of our common country.

We remain, yours, &c.,

T. E. STEWART,
PETER GILSEY,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
E. C. BENEDICT,
ANDREW CARRIGAN,
PAUL S. FORBES,
A. W. BRADFORD,
ISAAC N. COMSTOCK,
CHARLES LEFLER,
JOSEPH P. BULL,
M. FRELIGH, M. D.,
W. F. HAVEMEYER,
IVERSON W. KNAPP,
HERMAN G. CARTER,
STEPHEN A. PIERCE,
M. WICKHAM,
W. O. DENNISON,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
WILLIAM YOUNGS,
SAMUEL LONGSTREET
JAMES W. BOOTH,
JAMES HARRISON,
E. DENISON,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
OBADIAH N. CUNNINGHAM,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
DAVID HUYLER,
JOHN P. HONE,
WM. H. ALBERTSON,
ROBERT BEATTY,
EDWARD GRIDLEY,
ROBERT R. CARPENTER,
JAMES WARES,
GILBERT J. HUNTER,
CYRUS W. PRICE,
WM. SQUIRE,
H. S. GOUGH,
JOS. BRITTON,
STEPHEN PELL,
GEORGE B. DEANE,
JOSEPH SOUDER,
WILLIAM G. SPENCER,
J. MCFARLAND,
THOMAS LAUGHERY,
JAMES YOUNG,
THOMAS L. BEEBE,
B. SKAATS,
JAMES MORE,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
ALEXANDER PAIRSON,
JAMES L. SELDEN,
JAMES J. DAVIS,
WILLIAM E. DEVLING,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
JAMES MAGEE,
J. DENNISON,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
WILLIAM FITTO,
G. RENGHEMANN,
G. TIERMAN,
CHARLES H. MORRISON,
JAMES W. FARR,
RICHARD T. EDWARDS,
ROB'T EDWARDS,
GEORGE STARR,
MAJOR W. EDWARDS,
GEO. W. BUSH,
GOVERNEUR M. CRIST,
JESSE TRAVIS,
EDWARD F. BROWN,
JACOB VARIAN,
MARK M. DOBSON,
EUGENE WARD,
SEWELL V. DODGE,
HENRY WILSON,
JOHN SHANNON,
GEO. W. BOGERT,
J. HENDERSON,
J. C. GREGORY,
WM. M. WHITNEY,
WM. H. VAN TASSEL,
THOS. F. DEVOE.

MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you most heartily for the expression of regard and confidence, tendered to me as your Representative in Congress. I cannot accept as deserved the compliments you pay me upon the manner in which the duties of that position have been discharged; but I do accept, and am very grateful for them, as evidences of the kindly interest with which you have followed my course, and of the charitable construction you have placed upon my acts. I am especially gratified by your appreciation of the extreme difficulties of my position, and of the impossibility of meeting the wishes and expectations of all classes of those who gave me their votes, without sacrificing that independence of judgment and of action which alone makes a seat in Congress either useful or desirable.

When I was elected in the Fall of 1864 the war had not closed, but its end was foreseen, and the question of restoring the Union had engaged a large degree of public attention. President LINCOLN, in the previous March, had tendered full amnesty and pardon to such of the inhabitants of the States in rebellion, with certain specified exceptions, as would take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and to the laws of Congress and the proclamations of the Executive on the subject of Slavery; and had pledged himself to recognize and guarantee, as republican in form, any State Government which such inhabitants might set up, provided they were in number one-tenth of the votes cast in such State at the election of 1860. In June, the National Union Convention at Baltimore adopted resolutions substantially indorsing the principles upon which this action of the President was based. My own position at the time of my nomination was well understood. I had repeatedly declared, in speeches and from day to day in the columns of the newspaper under my control, that I regarded the States as still within the Union—that the war had in no respect enlarged the authority conferred upon Congress by the Constitution, and that the suppression of the rebellion would fully reëstablish the supremacy of that fundamental law. I was elected upon this platform, and so far as I was aware no one questioned its substantial accord with the sentiment of the Union Party. When Mr. JOHNSON became President, after the close of the war, he made it the basis of his official action and set in motion the machinery of government in the Southern States in conformity with its requirements. And the Union State Convention held at Syracuse in September, 1865, passed a resolution approving his action, indorsing the policy of kindness and conciliation out of which it grew, and pledging to it their support.

When I took my seat in Congress I endeavored to act in conformity with these principles to which I was thus pledged. When a difference of opinion arose between the President and Congress, I did all in my power to prevent its growing into hostility, for I could see nothing but ruin to the Union Party and disaster to the country from such a breach between the two departments of the Government. I soon found myself separated in this course from the majority of the Union Party—but as the differences did not seem to be vital or to touch principles upon which the party had ever pledged its members, I continued to act upon my own convictions of justice and of public policy. I voted and spoke always for the recognition of all the States as States in the Union,—for recognizing as valid the State Governments organized within them in conformity with the proclamations of Presidents LINCOLN and JOHNSON,—and for completing the restoration of the Union by admitting to their seats in Congress loyal members elected from loyal States, who could take the oath prescribed by law, in conformity with what seemed to me the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States. And to prevent any intrusion into the preliminary action of Congress of men who could not take the oath prescribed by law, I introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill changing the existing practice in regard to the admission of members. At present any person whose name the Clerk may put upon the roll, is permitted to vote for Speaker,—the most important act of the whole session,—even if he should refuse the next hour to take any oath at all. I proposed to require every member to take the oath before taking any part in the organization of the House. This, it seemed to me, would afford a full and sufficient safeguard against the admission into Congress of men who had taken an active part in the rebellion. The resolution passed the House, but the Committee did not see fit to report the bill.

Upon incidental questions that arose during the session, I endeavored to act with a wise regard to the public welfare. I voted for the Freedmen's Bureau Bill when first presented, because I deemed the object it sought to secure, viz.: the protection, support and care of the enfranchised slaves, to be of the utmost importance. When it was returned by the President, I acquiesced in his objections, mainly in consideration of the fact that the existing law would not expire until April, 1867, and that the present Congress would have an opportunity, after a more full experience of its operation, to take such action in regard to it as that experience might show to be essential.

The Civil Rights Bill, when presented in the form of a law, I did not support, because I believed, in common with Messrs. BINGHAM and DELANO, of Ohio, HALE, of New-York, and other able Union lawyers, all of whom spoke against it, that some of its provisions were not warranted by the Constitution. But I introduced a bill to attain the same practical object by declaring all persons born on the soil of the United States to be citizens thereof, and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens, in courts of law and elsewhere; and when this provision was afterward presented as an amendment to the Constitution, I gave it my support, in speeches and by my vote.

And when, after a delay which seemed to me utterly needless, and calculated only to excite public passion and embitter political feeling, the Reconstruction Committee reported the Constitutional Amendment now pending in the several States for ratification, I gave it my vote—as I had previously supported every principle it embodied in various speeches during the session. I think the main principles of that amendment eminently wise and proper, and I trust it will be adopted by this State and by enough others to become part of the fundamental law. I think every native of the country should be a citizen of the country:—that the inequality of representation as proportioned to voters now enjoyed by the South should be corrected:—that the prominent participants in the rebellion should not share for a time at least in the Federal Government;—that the rebel debt should never be recognized or paid:—and that Congress should have power to make laws to carry these provisions into effect.

While I concurred with the Union Party in Congress in supporting the amendment in which these principles were embodied, I differed from some of them in thinking that it should be submitted to the free judgment of the people in all the States, and that its adoption should not be made a condition precedent to the admission of any State into the Union, or of its representatives into Congress. I can find no authority for such a requirement in the Constitution of the United States, and I do not feel at liberty, as a member of Congress, to exercise a power not conferred by that fundamental law.

I believed at the outset of the session that Tennessee and Arkansas were loyal States—that they had loyal Governments, republican in form, with loyal State officers throughout—that the Senators and Representatives they had sent to Congress were loyal men, who could take the oath required by law—and that they ought to be admitted to their seats in either House, if that House should find, upon due inquiry, that they had been elected, returned and qualified according to law. I did all in my power to secure that result. I believed that such action promptly taken would avert the peril, since become so real and so disastrous, of a serious breach between the executive and legislative departments of the Government, and that it would, without involving any risk of admitting unsafe or dangerous men into Congress, give such an example to the other Southern States as would encourage the sentiment of loyalty among their people and bring them into accord, sooner or later, with the sentiment and policy of the Union Party.

I continued my efforts in that direction, in Congress and out, so long as I deemed them likely to be of the slightest service to the Union cause; and as an important step toward that result, and toward the reëstablishment of a common Union basis, upon which men of all sections could again unite in common efforts for the common good, I took part in a Convention of delegates from all the States, held at Philadelphia, in August last, and endeavored, in concert with others, not without a gratifying degree of success, to secure the assent of leading men from the Southern as well as from the Northern States, to the principles decided by the war—to the abandonment of the doctrine of secession, to the extirpation of Slavery, the perpetual integrity of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, the invalidity of all obligations incurred in rebellion against the Government, the inviolability of the public debt, and the equal protection by law, and by equal access to courts of law, of all the citizens of all the States, without distinction of race or color. I believed and still believe that in this I was endeavoring to do a useful and patriotic work, fully in harmony with the principles of the Union Party. Nor in seeking to promote such concert of action as should, while accomplishing these results, also lead to the election of members of Congress favorable to the admission of loyal men from loyal States, did I deem myself to be taking a course hostile to any purposes or objects which that party has ever sought to attain.

Whether the policy I have thus pursued was wise and just, or not, it is for others rather than me to judge. I believed it at the time to be eminently conducive to the peace and prosperity of the country. And I still think that if the President and the Union majority in Congress could have agreed upon the admission of representatives from loyal States who can take the oath required by law, they could also have agreed in support of the Constitutional Amendment, and of such other measures as might be required to satisfy the solicitous loyalty of the country and reëstablish its free institutions upon a solid and permanent foundation. And if such an agreement could still be reached, in spite of all that has occurred on both sides to exasperate public sentiment, I should not even yet despair that it might be followed by such results.

But the possibility of such concord of action between the President and Congress grows more and more remote. The rash and intemperate action by which leading men in Congress attempted to coerce or override the President, has produced its legitimate results. The old contest between the Union Party which stood by the Government in its struggle with the rebellion, and the Democratic Party which resisted and opposed it, is again renewed. I am disappointed that the controversy should have taken this shape. I hoped and believed that the differences of opinion, on the subject of representation, which prevailed in the Union Party, could be settled within its own ranks without involving the risk of bringing the Democratic Party again into power. Everything that I have done has been done in that hope and to that end. In the face of evident and signal failure, I claim nothing for my action but a sincere purpose to promote the peace and harmony of the whole country, by extending over the whole country and nationalizing the principles established by the war. I acted according to my best judgment—confirmed by that of men to whose wisdom and patriotic devotion to the public good I have been accustomed to defer during the whole of my public life. If I erred in this I am consoled for my error by your kindly construction of its motive, and by your recognition of some degree of independence as not unbecoming your Representative in Congress.

You have assumed, and with perfect justice, that I am now as I was when elected two years ago—as I have always been and shall always remain—a member of the Union Party, holding its faith as declared in its Conventions, seeking its welfare, and striving for advancement and reform, in everything touching the public good, through its agency. With the Democratic Party, as it has been organized and directed since the rebellion broke out, I have nothing in common, and should regard its reëstablished ascendancy in the government of the country, State or national, as a public calamity. There are no perils impending over the country which demand resort to so desperate a remedy, or which can be averted by it; and I have implicit faith that the people, while checking the excesses of rash and extreme men in the Union Party, will still commit to its hands the restoration of the Union which its courage and devotion have saved.

I am greatly obliged to you for your request that I would allow my name to be used as a candidate for reëlection. But there are many considerations which would render this unwise. My past action does not command the approval of a large body among those who originally gave me their votes; and apart from such approval, so far as it can be had consistently with proper independence of personal opinion, a seat in Congress ceases to have for me any attraction, or to offer any opportunity for useful public service; and I shall best consult my own self-respect, as well as the sentiments of my constituents and the interest of the Union cause, by withdrawing my name from the canvass altogether. This involves no special sacrifice on my part, as I shall easily find opportunities, whether in office or out, for promoting Union principles, and for evincing my gratitude to you for the kindness and confidence with which you have sustained my efforts hitherto.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

Basis of Representation in the Convention—Resolutions Adopted—Various Dispatches Received—A Gold-Headed Cane Presented to John Burns, of Gettysburgh—Mr. Murdoch Reads "Sheridan's Ride"—The Convention Formally Welcomed by the City Authorities—Speech by Gen. Butler—Committees—Adjournment.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock in the City Hall.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION IN THE CONVENTION.

After prayer by Mr. MATLOCK, Gen. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, offered a resolution that in case it may be necessary for this Convention to vote on any question, ten delegates may demand a vote by States, each State to cast the number of votes which it now casts in Congress under the last apportionment, such votes to be announced by the Chairman of each State delegation.

Gen. COCHRANE, of New-York—Mr. President, Congress is our standard of constitutional law. [Applause.] We therefore present this suggestion to the mover of the resolution, that it may be incorporated in it, viz.: that the resolution operate only as to such States as are represented in and recognized by this Convention.

Gen. FARNSWORTH said he was in favor of allowing every State representation in the Convention by loyal soldiers if there were any such present. [Applause]. He was willing to trust the real Simon-pure loyal men, and believed there was nothing to fear from such a course. He would be glad to see every State in the Union represented by loyal soldiers.

A delegate from Tennessee intimated a probable difficulty in allowing the delegates present to vote without proper regulation. He represented that unless some rule was adopted it would be difficult to give a fair expression to the sentiments of the loyal people of the States.

A delegate proposed that where the delegation of a State was less than the Congressional delegation they be allowed to vote according to their strength in the Convention, and where the number exceeded the representation in Congress they cast a vote equal to that representation.

The member from Tennessee opposed such a proposition, remarking that common justice required that in a National Convention each State, whether of the North or South, should be treated alike in the matter of representation. The State of Texas, if represented by but one delegate, should be awarded the same representation that was given to Maine or Massachusetts. The representatives of Southern States came here in danger; the Convention should appreciate their situation.

Gen. LEGGETT, of Ohio, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was agreed to.

Chairman FISHER, of Kansas, wished in the name of Kansas and West Virginia to respond to the sentiment of this Convention and be united in their greetings to the soldiers of the National Union. He would inform the nation that JOHN BROWN's soul was marching on. [Cheers.] CUSTER had been sent to command Kansas. If JOHNSON should swing round the circle as far as Kansas, they would promise to jayhawk him.

Col. MCMICHAEL, of Colorado, announced that JAMES E. MURDOCH, the eminent dramatist, was present, and moved that he be invited to a seat on the stand. The motion was carried with great enthusiasm.

Mr. MURDOCH was conducted to the stand. Loud calls were made for him to speak, and in response he came forward and made a brief speech, thanking his audience for the compliment paid him, and announcing his entire sympathy with the object of the Convention.

A delegate from New-York requested in behalf of his delegation, that Mr. MURDOCH read "Sheridan's Ride." [Great applause].

THE CITY COUNCILS.

The City Councils of Pittsburgh and Alleghany entered the Convention at this point, and were received with three cheers.

Gen. BARNUM, of New-York, said:

I call for three hearty cheers for that body of men who protested ANDREW JOHNSON's draft. [Cheers.]

Mr. BARNUM, of New-York—I move that

Whereas, These people have extended the freedom of their beautiful cities to JOHN BURNS, the patriot; and

Whereas, They did not extend it to ANDREW JOHNSON, the apostate; therefore, with three rousing cheers, be it

Resolved, That we recognize in the people of Pittsburgh and surrounding cities, people whose memory shall ever be held green in the hearts of the boys in blue.

With three rousing cheers, the motion was carried.

MR. MURDOCH READS "SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

Order being again restored, Mr. MURDOCH recited "Sheridan's Ride," amid frequent interruptions of applause.

Three cheers were proposed and given for Gen. SHERIDAN.

A VETERAN SAILOR.

Gen. COX—I have the pleasure of introducing to you Capt. HOLBROOK, one of the veterans of 1812.

The Captain then came forward and delivered some appropriate remarks. He announced that he had served in the navy since 1812, and reviewed the history of the Government since that period, speaking particularly of instances of the times in the wars of 1812 and with Mexico.

Gov. CURTIN, Gen. WILLICH and Gen. NEGLEY were in turn called to the stand, and made speeches of a few minutes' length each, the Convention warmly applauding, and at times loudly cheering.

A GOLD-HEADED CANE PRESENTED TO JOHN BURNS.

The Chairman then introduced JOHN BURNS, the hero of Gettysburgh, who was received with great cheering. Mr. BABB, in behalf of the City Councils of Pittsburgh, then presented to Mr. BURNS a handsome gold-headed cane as a slight testimonial of admiration for his gallant conduct in shouldering a musket and hastening to the field of Gettysburgh when his home was threatened with invasion. A bouquet of flowers was also presented in behalf of the ladies. These articles were gracefully received by Mr. BURNS, who expressed his appreciation of them through the medium of the Chair.

Loud calls were made for Gen. SEIGEL, but it was announced that that gentleman was not present.

THE LOYAL PRESS.

Gen. BARNUM—I have a matter of business which, I am sure, will meet with a response from every loyal soldier. When we see defection in high places so frequently coming upon us it is proper that we shall rally round and sustain those men and those institutions who, in this hour, stand firm for the right. I therefore have the honor to offer the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This Convention recognize in a free Press the bulwark of freedom; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of every patriot in this hour of national peril to put forth every effort for right and country; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily recommend to all friends of freedom and their country to aid in advancing light and truth upon the great questions of liberty and loyalty as they are disseminated by the New-York *Tribune*.

A Delegate—Three groans for the NEW-YORK TIMES. [Groans.]

Gen. JARDINE, of New-Jersey—That resolution goes to the Committee under the rule already adopted.

Gen. GARFIELD—I move to strike out the words "New-York *Tribune*," and insert in lieu thereof "The loyal Press of the country."

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was referred.

A resolution of thanks to the Sanitary Commission, Christian Commission, Ladies' Aid Society and Loyal League Unions, was adopted.

MORE DISPATCHES.

The following dispatches were read:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26.

L. Edwin Dudley, Temporary President Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:

Letter too late. I regret that your committee's invitation was not sent to St. Louis. Its earlier reception would have enabled me personally to express my cordial sympathy with the objects of the Convention.

J. C. FREMONT.

Three cheers for FREMONT were proposed by Col. MOODY, of Ohio, and given by the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

To the Chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:

The Union League of Philadelphia sends greeting to the Loyal Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. May the results of your deliberations in council be as successful as your glorious victories on land and sea. [Cheers.]

JAMES H. ORME.

FENIAN RESOLUTIONS.

Mayor JOSEPH P. LONGHEAD, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States for their revision of, and action upon the much perverted neutrality laws of the United States, and to Hon. N. P. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee, on Foreign Relations, for his able and exhaustive report thereon.

Resolved, That we deeply feel for the enthralled and oppressed of all nations, and accord to them our liveliest sympathy, and, whenever lawful and practicable, our earnest coöperation and assistance, in their efforts to throw off the yoke of their oppressors, and erect for themselves Republics like our own; and we are animated with the hope that the day is not far distant when Ireland, in the old world, and Mexico, on our own Continent, can hail us as free republican nationalities in fact as they should be of right.

The resolution was referred.

A delegate moved that the Convention take a recess until 3:30 o'clock, but subsequently withdrew that motion; Gen. BUTLER, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, appearing in the hall with the report of the Committee.

GEN. BUTLER PRESENTS THE PLATFORM.

After great cheering, Gen. BUTLER came forward and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Resolutions has unanimously instructed me to report the following as a platform of principles for the soldiers and sailors here assembled:

By the Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States in Convention assembled: Be it

Resolved, That the action of the present Congress in passing the pending Constitutional Amendment is wise, prudent and just. It clearly defines American citizenship and guarantees all his rights to every citizen. It places on a just and equal basis the right of representation, making the vote of a man in one State equally potent with the vote of another man in any State. It righteously excludes from places of honor and trust the chief conspirators, guiltiest rebels, whose perjured crimes have drenched the land in fraternal blood. It puts into the very frame of our Government the inviolability of the national debt, and the nullity forever of all obligations contracted in support of the rebellion. [Applause.]

Resolved, That it is unfortunate for the country that these propositions have not been received in the spirit of conciliation, clemency and fraternal feeling in which they were offered, as they are the mildest terms ever granted to subdued rebels. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the President, as an Executive Officer, has no right to a policy as against the Legislative Department of the Government. [Applause.] That his attempt to fasten his scheme of reconstruction upon the country is as dangerous as it is unwise; his acts in sustaining it have retarded the restoration of peace and unity; they have converted conquered rebels into impudent claimants to rights which they have forfeited and places which they have desecrated. If consummated it would render the sacrifices of the nation useless; the loss of the lives of our buried comrades vain, and the war in which we have so gloriously triumphed, what his present friends at Chicago in 1864 declared to be a failure. [Applause]

Resolved, That the right of the conqueror to legislate for the conquered has been recognized by the public law of all civilized nations by the operation of that law for the conservation of the good of the whole country. Congress has the undoubted right to establish measures for the conduct of the revolted States, and to pass all acts of legislation that are necessary for the complete restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That when the President claims that by the aid of the army and navy he might have made himself Dictator, he insulted every soldier and sailor in the Republic. He ought distinctly to understand that the tried patriots of this nation can never be used to overthrow civil liberty or popular government. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the neutrality laws should be so amended as to give the fullest liberty to the citizen consistent with the national faith; that the great Union Republican Party is pledged to sustain liberty and equality of rights everywhere, and therefore we tender to all peoples struggling for freedom our sympathy and cordial coöperation. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Union men of the South, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the gratitude of every loyal soldier and sailor who served his country in suppressing the rebellion, and that in their present dark hours of trial when they are being persecuted by thousands solely because they are now and have been true to the Government, we will not prove recreant to our obligations, but will stand by and protect with your lives, if necessary, those brave men who remain true to us when all around are false and faithless. [Applause.]

Resolved, That in reorganizing the army, justice to the volunteer officers and soldiers demands that faithful and efficient service in the field ought ever to have place in the Army and Navy of the Union. [Applause.]

Gen. BUTLER said—Mr. President: These are the resolutions offered by the Committee. The question is now before the Convention. What shall be done with them?

Gen. COCHRANE—Mr. Presdent: Permit me to say that a more complete, just and righteous platform for a whole people to occupy has never before been presented to the national sense. I move, Sir, the adoption of the report. [Cheers.]

The vote was taken by the entire audience rising and giving three cheers.

A NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Gen. BUTLER—The report having been adopted, I have been instructed to offer this resolution:

Resolved, That a National Committee, to form a Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of all who agree with the principles set forth in the resolutions of this Convention, shall be selected by the several delegations here represented, to consist of members from each State and Territory, the names to be reported to the Convention in order to perfect an organization and take such steps as may seem to them necessary for the furtherance of the principles of the great Union party to which we belong.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Gen. BUTLER was again vociferously called for, and coming forward addressed the Convention as follows:

GEN. BUTLER'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: May I ask your indulgence by the most perfect attention that I may be able to make myself heard. We are met here on the most momentous issues ever presented to any body of men, and to no such body of men was ever before a governmental question presented for adoption. You are called upon to support as citizens those principles and those rights and that course of Government for which you fought in the field. [Applause.] We might have well hoped when the last rebel surrendered, and when our arms were victorious everywhere, that peace and concord and unity should prevail; but unfortunately for the country some evil thought entered into the breast of the Executive of the nation, assuming to himself strength of mind and purpose to deal with a question which he should have presented to the whole Government of the United States in Congress assembled. He undertook by his own fiats to reconstruct the country. It was an act, the power to do which no President had ever before claimed. The question of admitting States into the Union had more than once been presented to this Government. Kansas, we all remember. Missouri passes beyond the memory of many of us, but history tells that the country divided upon the question, what terms Missouri should be admitted under. Did the then Executive, able and constitutional lawyer that he was, did the then Executive claim that by his fiat, by his policy, he could say how a State was to come into the Union? No, it was referred to the Congress of the United States. But, passing on, the present Executive gave what he called an experimental Government to each of the States, for which I have searched in vain to find any constitutional authority. What became of the States that had revolted from the Union? For in that question, to which I purpose to call your attention for a few moments, it seems to me the whole issue is here and now to be determined. You remember that because LINCOLN was elected, eleven States, with the sympathy of some two or three more, revolted from the Union, seized all the property and drove out every vestige of Union authority and Union power, armed themselves against the constituional authority of the country, confederated themselves into a Union and Government, raised armies and attempted to inaugurate and set afloat a navy, and put themselves in such a position that the Supreme Court of the United States declared that all the people on this territory were national public enemies, engaged in a civil and territorial war. Here at this point, fellow-soldiers, we should stop to consider what was their condition. If they were not all that time out of the Union, certain it is that the Union was out of them [Laughter.] Standing just there, my comrade sailors when we passed Fort Jackson under the lead of the immortal FARRAGUT, did we believe that Louisiana had all her rights in the Union at that time? You who landed at Port Royal after that most brilliant bombardment, fellow-soldiers, did you believe that South Carolina was then in the Union with all her rights and privileges as a part of the governing power of this Union? Clearly not. Then let us follow on for a few moments, because if there is any man so stupid here as to believe that at that time South Carolina had all her rights in the Union as a part of the Government, him have I offended, and he had better take his hat and go to dinner, for I shall not address him any longer. Now then with varied success Gettysburgh, Antietam, and a thousand other battles of which you are representatives, the war was fought out. We all agree that at the time I have spoken of, the beginning of the war, these men had no rights in the Union. When the war was fought out, what was the next step in the progress of the nation? All the armed soldiers representing those men surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Mark! that surrendered themselves and their rights and everything they had to our victorious arms. [Applause.] Is there a man here that will claim that by that surrender men got rights? [Applause.] Is there any man here that will claim that a man conquers saying "I give up?" [Applause.] Then they get no rights. What did they become? What did they claim they were? What did they claim amnesty as paroled prisoners of war? Now then my doubting friend, if any there were, is not a paroled prisoner of war pretty poor material to make a sovereign of this Union out of? [Great applause.] What were the States then on intendment of public law? What were the States in intendment of national right and of every decision of every Court and every jurist? They were but camps of paroled prisoners under the guard of our soldiers to see that nobody molested them so long as they behaved well. Now, then, I ask you to-night here, can there be any doubt in the language of your resolutions that the Congress of the United States, representing the Government of the conquering army of the United States, have full rights to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the camps of paroled prisoners of war? I do not discuss the question what you call them. I deal with the question boldly and firmly what they were. You may call them territories, conquered provinces—anything but our governors. I won't stand that. (Applause.) But I have heard the sophism which is the end and aim, the alpha and omega of all argument against us, to this effect: Well, I don't understahd you there. You say that a State has no right to secede—you say that the States tried to secede and you whipped them and prevented them. Then you say they are not in protection of the American flag. We say the obligations of every man remain the same to the United States. The distinction we make is this: They lost their rights by the crimes they committed, while they did not get rid of their obligations. They had rights as a part of the Government as States in the Union; they had no obligations as citizens in the United States. Let me give you an example familiar to our Courts. A man commits murder. At that moment he has all the high rights of a citizen: the right to ballot, the right to be elected to office, the right to the marriage relation, the right to the government of his children, the right to walk a freeman around the streets; but by the act of murder, by that crime, he forfeits his right to his liberty, his wife, his children, and even life itself. Mark me! He gets rid of none of his obligations to society by his own crime. [Applause.] So with these States. While they could not make one hair white or black so far as their disseverance from the Union was concerned, yet they by their treason and their crimes could forfeit all their rights in the Union; not less traitors because they were citizens, not less citizens because they were traitors. [Applause.] Now, then, what is a State for? It is said that a State can never die. Suppose for a moment that all the people of a State die, what becomes of the State then? [Laughter.] Suppose all the people move out of a State (I now speak of the political organizations as a part of this Government) what becomes of the State the? Suppose one step further, that all the people of a State substantially with a few glorious exceptions—whom we need not now stop to consider—suppose they all repudiated their obligation to this Government, and all bound themselves together and swore allegiance to another Government, and all united in arms to drive out the authority of the Government, what then becomes of the State? Why, the State is destroyed, because the State is but the organ of civil Government. I do not know, my friends, that it will make the argument any stronger to quote an authority to you, especially such an authority. But AANDREW JOHNSON, in his proclamation appointing Provisional Governors, says that he appoints Provisional Governors because all civil Government is destroyed in the revolted States with all civil government is destroyed. Using his very language, "where was the State?" Therefore all the ideas that a State can never die—that a State must always exist, and that a State by its people can fight the Union for four years and then come back of its own volition and undertake to govern the Union, is a sophism and a delusion unworthy of an intelligent people. [Applause.] Now, then, it is said further, that a State cannot die and cannot lose its rights because that it has no right to secede. Let us look at that a little further: I find a man here in the sidewalk weltering in his blood, razor in his hand, showing a case of suicide. Why, I say, the man is dead. No, say you, he cannot be dead; he has no right to cut his throat; it is a question of right, not a question of fact; so I answer this is a question of fact and not a question of right; and I repeat once more, what I maintained to be the true principles of the great Republican party on this question: that in this great contest not one right of the Government over these States, or over their citizens was lost, but every right of every traitor on its soil forfeited and gone forever. (Applause) If we have settled then to our satisfaction upon the principles of unexorable logic and truth, what is the condition of these people we have settled definitely. What shall be the rights of Congress, or the rights of the rest of the nation. Their rights are all powerful, their duty is another question. Now, in all governmental communities it has always been found necessary for the government to treat communities as if they had erred or been misled, to be in the mass forgiven; but all governments have always treated as examples those that misled their communities, and that is our duty in the present crisis. It would seem to me [applause] to extend to the South, to the Northern men who, as communities, have been misled, our cordirl welcome back when they will come back in the spirit of truth, of justice, of right, of kindness and of loyalsy in which we offer to receive them. But for the men that misled them—the great representative men—let them be so dealt with that no man hereafter shall leave his seat in the Congress of the United States or desert the glorious flag for the purpose of taking command of the armies of our enemies. [Applause.] As I have said, Governments must deal with communities as if they had erred, as soon as the communities have shown a desire to be received in an humble—mark the word!—in an *humble* thankfulness for the clemency meted out to them, (because it is for men who have erred to be humble.) I would answer here the question put by the President: "What, do you hang eight millions!" No, no, Mr. President. God forbid! But you begin and hang one, and we will tell you when to stop. [Tremendous applause.] Now, Mr. Davis is, perhaps, by no means, the worst man in the Southern Confederacy; but he chose to have the place of a representative man. He played for an Empire and staked his life on the result. And let him pay the forfeit [applause] as an example for all time, that no man shall plot treason in the halls of the Congress of the United States] [Applause.] What shall we say, fellow-soldiers, of another man who was educated in the Military Academy of the United States—to be equal to which we had to serve four years in field 'mid blood and death, privation and imprisonment, brought up at the feet of Gamaliel—the treason-tainted chief of the staff of the Lieut.-General of the U. S. Army, on the 19th of April, when our neighbors and comrades where being shot down in Baltimore, resigned his commission and went back to his native State; for what purpose? For the purpose of on the morning of the 22d of April following, receiving a commission as Commander of all the rebel forces in Virginia. Is there any man here who is so stupid as not to know that Col. LEE, of the U. S. Cavalry, when he resigned his Commission on the 19th day of April believed and knew that he was to be appointed on the 22d Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel Army of Virginia? He did know it. Now, fellow-citizens, what shall be done with the traitor who deserts his flag and takes with him the secrets of his commander? [Cries of "Hang him."] Shooting is too good for him who deserts for the purpose of taking command or bribe by a higher command in the armies of his country. Why we all know that by every law, human, and without irreverence I may say devine, any soldier who deserts his flag for the purpose of taking command in the army of the enemy shall surely suffer death. [Applause.] But, say you, Gen. LEE did but follow the secession of his State. Alas! my friends, history shows that there was not left to him even that too poor an excuse for rebellion, for on the 17th of April his State passed the ordinance of secession, but they put in that ordinance a clause that it should be void and of no effect until it was ratified by the people at a vote to be taken on the 25th of the following May, more than a month afterwards, so that Gen. LEE left the army of the United States and went into Virginia, and was at the head of the rebel forces of Virginia, before his State receded, and carried her out at the point of the bayonet. Now, gentlemen, we had an Arnold, and he escaped punishment, but he did not remain here. We have, it seems to me, an equrlly guilty traitor, and the question to be decided in this country is, whether his surrender as a prisoner of war when he was captured shall avail him against the dersertion of his flag to take service in the armies of the enemies of his country? [Cries of "No, no!" I therefore again say that I would make an example of this man, so that no soldier hereafter should ever find it consistent to desert the flag of his country. [Cheers.] And for the rest the most humiliating spectacle that took plrce at the close of this wrr was that here were these rebels threatening that if we did not do pretty much as they wished they would go to Mexico or Brazil or South America or somewhere. They would go and leave us. What ought we to have said to them? "Go! stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once!" More than that: here is a free ticket on board a United States transport to take you wherever you like, and the further the better; but see that you never come back. And is there one man here to doubt that if that course had been taken there would be to-day peace, quiet and amity with the South. No body doubts it. A golden opportunity was then lost, but not lost forever. We have offered to the States in rebellion that if they will accept the Constitutional Amendment they shall return to their positions in the Government. But, fellow-soldiers, I want to add another to that. ["Good, good."] There may be many that the country need to add, but I, as a soldier, desire to add one condition, and you shall judge me whether I wish to be harsh. In the State Cemetery of Texas did lie reposing the bones of our comrades who fell victims to the climate and the war in that State. They were sleeping side by side with their Confederate dead. There all animosity should have been forgotten. But the State Legislature of Texas have passed a resolution that our comrades' bones must be removed to some other place lest they contaminate the Confederate dead. [Hisses.] Again, at Holley Wood sleep our comrades who died at Belle Isle and Libby; and when on a time of festival all Virginia turned out to deck the graves of the Confederate dead a few Northern ladies, whom they term "Northern school marms," and a few women of darker hue, but of true patriotism, went to deck the graves of our comrades with their loyal tokens of respect, these flowers and wreaths were torn down and trampled in the dust. Again the United States took money from the Treasury of the North sustained by our taxation, and bought a piece of land near Malvern Hill, and the brave and glorious dead who repose in their last resting place on that battle-field, where we may say, without doing wrong to anybody, if their victory had been followed up the war would have been ended—the United States, I say, bought a cemetery and gathered the fragments of our dead and buried them there with due respect and Christian kindness, and over their remains they raised this, our flag, (pointing to the American standard,) as the most fitting monument to a soldier of the Union. [Cheers.] The reconstructed rebels of Virginia tore down that flag and trampled it in the dust. (Cries of "Shame.") There was a time in this war when a man who tore down the American flag met his deserts, (great cheering,) and that time will come again. Now, in this connection, I would say we shall not have those States brought back into the Union until our dead comrades can sleep in peace and honor within their borders. [Cheers.] And if any man wants reconstruction before that happens I am not with him, for one. [Cheers.] Therefore the Committee have said in their resolutions that it was unfortunate that our propositions to Congress were not received in the same fraternal spirit with which they were offered; and until that time comes, be it sooner or later, until every man can walk in peace, conveying the flag of the United States if he pleases, with devotion to the Union on his lips, and not be molested in every revolted State; for one I do not want to see that State in the Union making laws for me. The sooner that time comes the better, but never until the two come together. [Cheers.] My friends, they say we have unkind feelings toward those men; that we are governed by malice. Why I was at Philadelphia and met the true Union men of the South there and the malice that we showed them was to take them to our homes, to our arms, and with every good feeling to embrace them as the true brothers of the North. That was the way we met the Southern Loyalists who had ever stood by us. For one, I can point back to when we had achieved the greatest victory we ever did achieve—when we elected President JOHNSON—(laughter, as the General corrected himself)—President LINCOLN. I beg pardon of the Convention for the mistake. When we had elected President LINCOLN, with his permission and with his knowledge, I stated in New-York, at a public meeting, that the only thing we asked them to do was to lay down their arms, and come back and resume their places, and if they would do it we would receive them. But they chose to fight months and months after as long as they could, and then we asked them to come back, and what is the answer? The answer is at New-Orleans, in the murder of DOSTIE and HORTON. The answer is at Memphis, in the riots there. The answer is heard all over the country, for but yesterday almost a Union officer, for doing his duty was kidnapped when about his lawful duty, and taken to be tried, for obeying the order of his commander, by a rebel jury. Now, gentlemen, I say, until in the same fraternal feeling with which we have asked them to come back and claim—not their rights, but what the clemency and magnanimity of the North shall give them until they receive Northern men—Northern soldiers—into their communities with equal rights and privileges. Nay, more; until every man, black or white, who has ever worn the blue, is as good as anybody else in the South. Until that time comes, I say I do not desire to see them back. [Great cheering.] How is this question, then, to be settled? By the encouragement of the President? I have some knowledge of the South and of Southern men. I have already said to you that had the President and Congress agreed on what was to be done and what terms they would offer, at the moment after the surrender of JOHNSON'S army, those terms would have been acceded to; but by the encouragement of the President; by his most singular and not-to-be explained course, and by the action of those at the North who have encouraged them, the South have come to a very different frame of mind. But, fellow-citizens, let them see that the President does not rule this country without the aid of Congress. [Applause, and cries of "That's it."] Let them understand that you take no step backwark, [applause,] and that as sure as light follows the darkness of the night, so sure we propose to maintain the Government of this country, for which we have fought, and they will accept any terms we will offer them, and we will offer them none but what are just and magnanimous. [Cheers loud and long continued.]

The Convention took a recess till 4:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At four o'clock the Convention reässembled. An Illinois delegate announced that the Rev Dr. PAGE, the clergyman who married Jeff. Davis, was present, and moved that he be requested to take a seat on the platform. Dr. PAGE said he did not belong to the "Boys in Blue," but desired to say that he claimed no distinction as being the clergyman who married JEFF. DAVIS, and whether there was any honor in it he left to this great assemblage to determine. He declined to take a seat on the stand, but remained with the Illinois delegation.

DISPATCH FROM KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Kansas greets the loyal soldiers and sailors in Convention at Pittsburgh. Our citizens have no affection for traitors, whether in field or council, and devoutly bid your Convention God speed in its noble efforts.

S. J. CRAWFORD, Governor.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Secretary then read the names of the National Executive Committee as follows:

Maine—Lieut. C. A. Boutelle, Brig.-Gen. C. W. Tilden, Maj.-Gen. J. D. Fessenden. New-Hampshire—Gen. A. F. Stevens, Gen. Gilman Marston, Capt. Jos. B. Clark. Vermont—Col. W. G. Weaver, Lieut. Col. S. E. Perigue, Maj. J. L. Barstow. Massachusetts—Gen. Butler, Gen. Devens, Jr., Rev. A. H. Quint. Rhode Island—Gen. Burnside, Lieut. Lloyd Brewster, J. C. Hopkins. Conn.—Gen. O. S. Terry, Gen. Ed. Harlan, Col. E. Blakeslee. New-York—Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. A. Barnum, Col. D. F. Morgan, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. M. Lowe. New-Jersey—Gen. Edward Jardine, Gen. James Stewart, Col. Wm. E. Potter. Pennsylvania—Major-Gen. J. S. Negley, Col. W. M. Morrill, Col. J. Stewart. Ohio—Gen. W. D. Leggett, Capt. Sebastian. Illinois—Gen. R. J. Oglesby, Gen. L. F. Farnsworth, Gen. J. A. Logan. Indiana—Gen. Robert C. Foster, Gen. W. C. Bennett, Gen. Milo S. Haskell. Wisconsin — Brig.-Gen. T. S. Allen, Capt. A. J. Langworthy. Iowa—Gen. F. M. Drake, Gen. C. L. Matthias, Col. W. C. Earle. Minnesota—Private O. L. Dudley, Maj. M. A. Dailey, Major J. E. Doughty. Missouri—Gen. F. A. Jones, Gen. J. McNeil, Gen. S. P. Simpson. Tennessee—Col. Wm. P. Stakes, Major-Gen. Smith, Gen. J. P. Brownlow. Kentucky—Lieut.-Col. G. W. Northrup, Capt. F. W. Hardiman, Lieut. Robert Townsend. Michigan—Gen. R. A. Alger, Gen. Henry Baxter, private W. H. Hutton. North Carolina—Capt. A. W. Turge, Capt. A. H. Jones, Col. Clapp. Texas; Brig.-Gen. E. Dauis, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Paschal, Capts. A. J. Bennett; Maryland—Major-Gen. Franz Sigel, Major-Gen. A. W. Dennison, Col. E. M. Noble; California—Gen. G. F. Evans, Col. William M. Johns. Col. A. McJudd; Virginia—Capt. W. Snowden; West Virginia—Sergeant C. J. Rawlings, Capt. C. T. Shaw, Maj. F. A. Cather; Utah—Major-Gen. P. E. Conner, Capt. D. B. Hover. Chaplain N. McLead; Nevada, Capt. Charles Sumner, Capt. J. Mathewson, Lieut. G. A. Swansy; Kansas, Maj. T. Anderson, Gen. Thomas Moonlight, Col. J. K. Rankin; District of Columbia, H. A. Hall, L. C. Dudley, William A. Short.

VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

Gen. STREIGHT, of Indiana, was called for and took the stand. He believed that the South would have accepted the situation after the war if it had not been for the bad actions of one man [referring to the President]. The South was now becoming defiant, and he believed in acting with them with frankness. Treason must be made odious. He believed that we should be prepared for contingencies, and to that end he had prepared the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is the duty of Congress to direct the President to remove from the States lately in rebellion all arms and munitions of war not required for immediate use by the portion of the army on duty there; and that hereafter no arms nor military stores not needed for immediate use shall be stored in any State lately in rebellion until such State shall have been recognized by Congress as having resumed its place in the Union.

The resolution was adopted, with a single "nay," after a speech from Gen. GIBSON, of Ohio.

Gen. GRANVILLE MOODY, by permission, read the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, having been conceived and inaugurated by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C. —an organization of over seven hundred honorably discharged and disabled soldiers, a large number of whom are private soldiers or ordinary seamen during the war, and nearly all of whom were employed in the Executive Department of the General Government, and whereas the fearless men, with dismissal already threatened them have adopted resolutions heartily indorsing the action of the Thirty-ninth Congress; supporting the proposed Constitutional Amendment; unhesitatingly repudiating the policy of President JOHNSON, and calling upon their comrades throughout the country to meet them in National Convention to reassert the principles for which they fought, therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and hereby most heartily and unreservedly tendered to the Soldiers and Sailors Union of Washington, D. C., for their fearless and manly action.

Gen. BARNUM, of New-York, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair and instructed to publish the proceedings of this Convention, with a history of its organization and an account of all the events incident to it; and the Secretary of this Convention be instructed to furnish a copy of their record to said Convention as soon as possible; and also that the chairman of each delegation here represented, send without delay to said Convention, a roster of the representative delegates, with the post office address of each delegate, that all may be furnished a copy of said proceedings as soon as possible.

The President appointed Brevet Brig.-Gen. BARNUM, of New York, Capt. JOHN L. DAVENPORT, of Michigan, Private S. E. DUDLEY, of the District of Columbia, as such Committee.

A VOICE FROM THE RANKS.

Sergt. MCGEE, of Michigan, said he desired, before this Convention dispersed, to hear something from a non-commissioned officer or enlisted man. If they wanted to know who it was he would tell them he was one of the five hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred and thirteen soldiers who had been fed in the State, and at a time when he needed food. If they wanted to know his record—he had gone out as a private and was promoted to Corporal, and from that to Sergeant. He had never missed a battle, and was always in line, and was now ready to fight it out on the same line all Summer and all Winter until the victory was secured. JOHNSON had proposed to receive back rebels. Should they be allowed to come back reeking with a crime to contaminate the loyal? Never until they have been regenerated. Maine had led the way; the West would follow.

Chaplain and Capt. MOXHAM, of Illinois, was introduced as the worst wounded man in the Convention. He said he could not have the Convention without having exposed himself in accordance with the spirit and intent of the proceedings. He related his connection with the army, in which he was Chaplain, and commanded a company. On the day of the battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the right arm. He seized his sword with his left hand and went into battle. In the afternoon a cannon ball wounded his right leg, and while lying wounded, a splinter from a log struck by a cannon ball broke his ninth rib. In that condition he left the field and traveled 800 miles in his cot. He had been fighting disunion sentiments ever since, and it thrilled his heart to see the scene before him. He believed with Gen. KEARNEY that the rebels had a constitutional right to be hung and the Divine right to be damned. He alluded to the Cleveland Convention and the participancy of Gen. CUSTER therein, who on the 4th of July last was received in Detroit with cheers, but whose name was now received with groans, even by the children. He concluded by saying that if GRANT or SHERMAN should join the Bread-and-Butter brigade, he would groan for them as heartily as he would for ANDREW JOHNSON. He thanked God for this day.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Gen. HASTALL, of Indiana, offered the following resolution, preffaced by the remark that the Philadelphia and Cleveland Conventions omitted to pass such a resolution, and properly; so it was proper for this Convention to pass such a resolution:

Resolved, That the loyal soldiers of the Union profoundly cherish the memory of the last Chief Magistrate we aided to elect, the martyr hero, ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and we call upon our comrades in arms throughout the land to remember that his life was taken by the men who now clamor for equal rights with us in the administration of the Government.

FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Major W. W. BLASS, of Pennsylvania, moved that a copy of the proceedings be transmitted to the President of the United States.

A Delegate—I do not believe in throwing pearls before swine.

Tho resolution was so amended that copies be also sent to Congress and to the Governors of all the States, and, as amended, was adopted.

THANKS.

Gen. BENNETT, of Indiana, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Gen. COX for the able manner in which he has presided over this great Convention.

Gen. COX acknowledged the complement and congratulated the Convention on the harmony which characterized its proceedings, which he said was due more to the members than to him

WISCONSIN.

A delegate from Wisconsin pledged that State to be as true to the Union now as in the war. DOOLITTLE and RANDALL were repudiated in the house of their friends.

EVENING MEETINGS.

After announcements of a meeting of the National Executive Committee this evening, and an address by Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH, Gen. SPEIGHT announced that there would be a meeting of all who had been prisoners of war this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Monongahela House.

A delegate from Illinois explained the inability of Gen. LOGAN to be present.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

The following was read and caused great enthusiasm:

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 24, 1866.

To GEN. CUSTER: No, never. Our infamy would be complete.

H. CAPEHART.

This was in reply to Gen. CUSTER'S invitation to stump Delaware in support of President JOHNSON.

A delegate from New-Jersey here proposed three cheers for Gen. GRANT, which were given with a will.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

More Depredations in Nebraska—a Herd of Government Mules Stolen—One of Frank Leslie's Artists Killed—The Pickets at Fort Kearney Attacked—Six Hundred Lodges of Hostile Sioux in Dakotah.

FORT LARAMIE, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Advices received to-day from Fort Philip Kearney states that the Indians ware very troublesome, stealing stock and attacking small parties.

On the 13th they captured a Government herd of mules and wounded two of the guard. On the 14th Private JOHNSON and RIDGEWAY GLOVER, an artist for FRANK LESLIE'S paper, were killed and badly mutilated. They attempted the capture of the pickets near the fort, but were driven off with a loss of two killed. Two men of BAILEY'S mining party, while hunting, were killed, after a severe loss to the Indians.

Reports received from Fort Smith, Dakota, state there are 500 lodges of Sioux Indians in Tongue River Valley, all hostile. They are determined that the new road to Montano shall not be traveled.

Government stock was stolen at Platt Bridge, Dakota, to-day.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Reported Defeat and Death of General Diaz—Defeat of the Imperialists at Guaymas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The Imperial Mexican Consul in this city has dispatches from Acapulco, dated the 15th inst., which say that the Imperialists surprised and killed Gen. DIAZ, in an engagement near Ojaca City, together with most of his officers and a large number of men.

The same Consul has dates from Mazatlan to Sept. 1, and San Blas to Sept. 3. One battalion of Imperial troops had arrived at the former place from Guadalajara. Gen. LOZADA had resumed command of the Imperialists at San Blas.

It is reported that FANORI has whipped the Imperial force under PESQUIERA at Guaymas.

Letters dated from Colima, Sept. 14, say nothing of the capture by the Liberals of Guadalajara, San Luis or Durango.

Mexican News Officially Confirmed—The United States Steamer Vanderbilt Ordered to Convey Queen Emma to her Home—The Oregon Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The Mexican Consul at this port has received letters from Chihuahua, dated Aug. 20, giving official notice that the Republicans had occupied Monterey and Saltillo; that the Liberals, in an action twenty-five leagues from Durango, had defeated the traitors and captured the city of Nazas, and that the French had abandoned Durango, which the Liberals have probably occupied.

Queen EMMA received Secretary SEWARD'S telegram yesterday, tendering the United States steamer *Vanderbilt* to convey her home. She has accepted the timely offer, and expresses great pleasure at the Secretary's recovery from his recent illness.

The Hawaiian Consulate at this port, not the American Consul from Hawaii, received Queen EMMA yesterday.

A dispatch received from Salem, Oregon, yesterday, says both Houses have ballotted ineffectually for United States Senator, and will go into joint convention to-day.

VERMONT.

The Rutland County Fair.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The Rutland County Fair was opened this morning. A large number of visitors were present. Among the guests are Hon. J. S. MORRILL, M. C., who delivers the address to-morrow; Gov. DILLINGHAM, Hon. J. POLAND, Col. SMALLEY, D. L. MILLIKEN, Esq., and others. The mechanical, agricultural and horticultural departments are fully up to the times. There is a splendid show of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The most attractive feature of the whole, however, are the specimens of marbleised slate on exhibition.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Sept. 27:

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 970, 980, 28, 29 and 30.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

GEN. DIX AND HIS APPOINTMENTS.

The correspondent of the Associated Press sends the following:

While there are very many applicants for the higher as well as the lower offices in the gift of the Government, Maj.-Gen. DIX has received, altogether unsolicited by him, the most emphatic evidences of Executive regard. Several months ago he was appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, Minister to the Hague. This office he recently declined. Yesterday his commission was sent to him as Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, which he probably received this morning; and on the same day he was appointed by the President Minister to France, and his commission for this distinguished position has already been prepared by the Department of State. It seems from a dispatch received here this afternoon, that Gen. DIX to-day executed his official bonds in New-York as Naval Officer. It is not known whether he has yet received official information of his appointment as Minister to France, but it is said here in official circles that the two offices were presented to him on the same day in order that he might take his choice. The above facts are derived from an authentic source, and it should be mentioned on the same authority that Mr. BIGELOW is recalled from France at his own request.

In addition to the above we have the following from our own correspondent:

The appointment of Gen. DIX as Minister to France fills the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. BIGELOW, who is recalled at his own request. Mr. BIGELOW has been desirous of a recall for six months or more, but has remained at his post until the present time, at the earnest solicitation of the Secretary of State. The position is tendered to Gen. DIX and it is believed he will accept. He was not an applicant for it, and the appointment is made because the Government desires to have an able representative at the French Court, and Gen. DIX seemed the best man for the position.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Though the weather has been very stormy to-day the crowd of visitors at the White House has scarcely been less than usual. The President saw only a portion of them. Among others Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, had an interview.

INCREASE OF HOURS OF LABOR.

It is reported in the Treasury Department that on and after the 1st prox., the number of hours of labor will be increased from six to seven.

FOREIGN CLAIM AGENTS.

The following regulation has been issued from the office of Commissioner of Pensions: A citizen of any foreign Government residing for the time without the jurisdiction of the United States will not be recognized as a claim agent by this office. Declarations of claimants residing in foreign countries should be executed before some United States Consul. All evidence obtained in foreign countries should be sworn to before some Consul or other officer of the Government. If this in any case is found impracticable, the official character and signature of the officer before whom such testimony is taken should be duly authenticated by a United States Consul or other officer.

THE FLORIDA PLANTATIONS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a report from the Register of the Land Office at Talahasse, Fla., in which he states that the best Sea Island cotton is found upon the eastern coast, and that no finer is produced in the South. The demand for labor is so great that in many instances the number of hands upon the plantations would be duplicated if the laborers could be procured.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Registry Bank of Springfield, Ill., and the Pennsylvania National Bank of Pattsville, Penn., both having a capital of $100,000, have been organized. No circulation will be issued by either of these banks until further provision by Congress.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following are among the recent appointments made by the President: CHARLES A. RUFFLE, Agent for the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Winnebago bands, and the Indians of Red Lake and Pembina; THOMAS J. MCKENNEY, of Iowa, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Washington; A. GUTHRIE, of Kansas, Agent for the Indians of the Shawnee Agency in Kansas; STEPHEN J. DALLAS, of Illinois, Principal Clerk of Surveys in the General Land office.

Lieut.-Commander A. R. MCNAIR, U. S. Navy, has been ordered to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The following appointments of Postmasters were made to-day: John B. Wolfe, at Clinton, Ill.; Milton H. Browner, at Warsaw, Ill.; Samuel Hoyt, at Sparta, Wis.; Wm. R. McFanan, at Glasgow, Ky.; Edward Talbot, Elliott's Mills, Mo.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Receipts of Internal Revenue to-day are $983,206 25.

GENERAL ORDERS—PRECAUTION AGAINST IMPOSTORS.

The following general orders have been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1866.

First—All officers of the army whose duty it may be to prepare papers and pay accounts presented by persons representing themselves to be officers or soldiers discharged from the service, are cautioned to be carefully on their guard against the numerous papers bearing forged signatures of officer of the army, which there is reason to believe will be presented by impostors.

Second—In all cases where it is possible to detect such impostors they will be immediately handed over to the civil authorities for prosecution, together with the evidence against them, and every such case, with the attending circumstances, will be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General.

Third—Requisitions will hereafter be made direct to the Adjutant-General by company, regimental and other commanders, to whom blanks are furnished by the Adjutant-General, and the required receipts will be signed and returned as soon as the blanks come to hand. Monthly returns of all such blanks, like other public property, will be made to the Adjutant-General, in which the number received, on hand and expended will be strictly accounted for, and also the manner in which they are expended.

Fourth—Official blanks are sometimes surreptitiously procured, which are falsely and fraudulently filled up, and the signatures of officers forged. Officers to whom blanks are furnished from the Adjutant-General's office will therefore be required to keep them under their personal care to guard against their being stolen or misapplied.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS ON THE PUBLIC WORKS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 79.—In accordance with section 7, act approved July 13, 1866, the following are substituted for paragraphs 902 and 903, article 39 of Revised Regulations of 1863:

902. When it is necessary to employ soldiers as artificers or laborers in the construction of permanent military works, public roads or other constant labor of not less than ten days' duration in any case, they shall receive in addition to their regular pay, the following additional compensation therefor: Enlisted men working as artificers, and non-commissioned officers employed as overseers of such work, not exceeding one overseer for every twenty men, 35 cents per day, and enlisted men employed as laborers, 20 cents per day. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers so employed are to be mustered as extra-duty men. The allowance of 35 cents a day is to those employed as mechanics, overseers and clerks in the bureaux of the War Department, at the headquarters of the army and at military division or department headquarters. But no man shall be rated and paid as a clerk, overseer or mechanic who is not actually employed as such. Commanding officers will particularly see to this. Nor shall any soldier be rated at higher pay than 20 cents per day, except by their order.

903. Enlisted men of the Ordnance and Engineer Departments, artificers of artillery, Hospital Stewards and Ordnance Sergeants are not entitled to this allowance.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Sixthteenth Assembly District Fenton and Woodford Campaign Club.

A regular meeting of this Club was held last evening at the club rooms, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue.

The meeting was called to order by the President, JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., of the Eighteenth Ward. A series of campaign resolutions were then read by the Secretary, after which the meeting was addressed at great length by Col. E. F. SHEPARD and CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq.

Notwithstanding the uncertain state of the weather there was quite a large and enthusiastic attendance.

Fenton and Woodford Club.

A Fenton and Woodford Campaign Club was organized last night at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. The following officers were elected: President, E. C. LEE; Vice-Presidents, BARNARD HANNAN and CHARLES W. WEATHERBY; Recording Secretary, ROBERT HOAG; Corresponding Secretary, WM. WILSON; Treasurer, MARTIN THATCHER; Delegates to Central Committee, ALEX. WILDER, JAS. G. MCADAMS, MATTHEW WILSON, JAMES BURT and PETER MCCARTY.

Meeting of the First Assembly District Union Association.

The First Assembly District Union Association held a special meeting last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, JOSHUA G. ABBE, Esq., in the chair. Messrs. F. S. BOGUE, of the First Ward; J. V. FOLEY, of the Second Ward; N. S. LECOMPTE, of the Third Ward, and N. KINGSLEY, of the Fifth Ward, were appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution and by laws for the future government of the Association. A member named PLUMB was expelled from the Association for having expressed sentiments favoring the policy of President JOHNSON. Several speeches denunciatory the course of the present Administration were made by Dr. JAMES KENNEDY, D. F. WALKER and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE TURF.

The Fordham Races—Postponement Until Next Week.

The beautiful weather which characterized the inauguration day of the American Jockey Club meeting did not, unfortunately, continue, for yesterday morning was so wet and stormy that the Club came to the conclusion to postpone the racing until the next fair day. The continuance of the heavy rain throughout the afternoon and evening of yesterday rendered the track so heavy, that a postponement of the meeting until Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week was determined upon, when the racing will positively come off, irrespective of the weather. This adjournment of the meeting has, under the circumstances, given general satisfaction alike to the owners of horses and the general public, the former not liking to run their horses in the heavy ground which destroys all their calculations of success, and the latter having a decided objection to the enjoyment of racing under such unpropitious conditions.

All the pools sold on the races of yesterday stand; the conditions specifying that they follow the race. For the two mile heat race the horses entered sold as follows at Dr. UNDERWOOD'S pool rooms, at FLORENCE'S, in Broadway:

Delaware..............	$125	$70	$105	$100
Arcola...............	80	65	120	100
Knighthood............	55	35	50	40
Julius...............	55	31	40	45

For the "Nursery Race," a dash of one mile for two year olds, and for which there are twenty-nine entries, and it is calculated will be at least twelve starters, the sales were as follows:

Mr. Alexander's entry..........	$150	$140	$160
Mr. Morris' entry..............	175	100	80
Mr. Belmont, (Maid of Honor)..	120	70	65
Mr. Cameron, (Hampton Court)..	90	55	55
Mr. Bush's entry...............	25	15	5
Mr. McDaniel's entry...........	15	10	5
Mr. Reedy, (Lizzie Workman)...	16	8	5

The pool sales under Dr. UNDERWOOD will be resumed on Saturday night, at his rooms, corner Broadway and Houston street.

FASHION COURSE.—A trot is advertised to come off on Friday of this week, between the three young mares; *Rosamond, Lucy,* and *Cora*.

PROBABLE MURDER.—A woman named CELESTE CARHART, who keeps house at No. 32 Carl-street, near Johnson-street, last night shot a man named GORMAN through the abdomen, with supposed fatal effect. It appears that GORMAN came to the place and insisted on being admitted. Miss CARHART refused to let him in; and he kicking the door and breaking it, she fired a revolver, with the above result. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition. Dr. COCHRAN pronounced his case hopeless about 12 o'clock. The woman was arrested, and is confined in the Forty-first Precinct Station-house. Some time last winter a man was shot by the same woman, who, as in this instance, attempted to enter the house by trying to force open the door. The complaint was withdrawn, however, and never came before the Court.

Our Neighbors.

Our neighbors over the "line," though proverbially slow in some things, especially in appreciating the value of "Yankee institutions," are never behindhand in recognizing superior merit when it is so manifest as in Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.—Mr. Henry Willoughby, P. M., Arkell, C. W., writes: "We have had one of the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machines two and a half years. It gives good satisfaction; and I can highly recommend it to any person wishing to purchase a Family Sewing Machine. I have never seen any other kind that is equal to it."—*Advertisement*.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a *direct* influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays pulmonary irritation and gives relief in coughs, colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations."—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, &c.—*Boston Journal.*

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st., offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is the most wonderful remedy ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this City who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used crutches for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

"Martha Washington Hair Restorer," the best in use, two articles combined in one, a perfect hair dressing and restorer. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES N. CRITTENTEN, sole agent, No. 38 6th-av.

Use Owsemel, (the Honey of Oak,) and the teeth will be like diamonds of the first water. JOHN Q. HILL, Worcester, Mass., sole proprietor and manufacturer. Sold by all druggists.

Coughs and Colds—Quackinbush's SYRUP of TAR and WILD CHERRY. Sold by all druggists—35 cents per bottle. C. N. CRITTENDON, Wholesale Agent.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

To teach children to walk, buy COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

For paralytic children, buy Coldwell's PATENT BABY JUMPER AND WALKER. No. 478 Broadway.

At Everdell's—New Wedding Cards and Envelopes. Patent secured. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale and to rent, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs.

Mrs. S. FRITH.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Company's First Premium Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest Premium New-York State Fair, 1866.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

COLLINS—KIRBY.—At the Dutch Reformed Church, Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 19, by Rev. H. R. Timlow, MARTIN W. COLLINS, of Rhinebeck, to MARY J. KIRBY, daughter of the late Isaac F. Kirby, of Canajoharie, N. Y. No cards.

MORSE—KIRBY.—At the same time, and included in the same ceremony, CHARLES L. MORSE, of Rhinebeck, to SARAH M. KIRBY, daughter of the late Isaac F. Kirby, of Canajoharie, N. Y. No cards.

DITMARS—HAFF.—On Monday, Sept. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, WM. B. DITMARS to ADELIA, youngest daughter of John P. Haff, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Western and New-Jersey papers please copy.

LINDSAY—GOODALL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, ALEXANDER, eldest son of James Lindsay, Esq., of Dublin, to ANNIE, second daughter of Francis Goodall, Esq., of this City.

SATCHELL—LOCKWOOD.—At Bridgeport, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at the residence of Mrs. Sophia Ireland, by Rev. J. B. Falkner, Mr. WALTER A. SATCHELL, of London, to Miss CAROLINE L. LOCKWOOD, of the former place.

DIED.

BARKALOW.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, DANIEL BARKALOW, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral at 1:30 P. M. from the First Presbyterian Church at Paterson on Friday, the 28th inst. Relatives will attend at his late residence, No. 14 Clark-st., at 1 o'clock. Erie train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M.

BIRCH.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 25, CHARLES BIRCH, aged 22 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday next at 3 P. M., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn. His friends and those of his uncles, Joseph, William and Arthur Orgill, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HAWKS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 25, ELIZA A., wife of William Hawks, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Tompkins Lodge No. 9, I. O. of O. F., and Lebanon Encampment No. 12, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 74 Washington-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Funeral services at the South Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, on Friday morning, on arrival of the 9:25 train from New-York.

HENRY.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, EMILIE A. COX, wife of the late Thomas S. Henry, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the House of Prayer on Saturday morning, the 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HILLIER.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 23, HENRY HILLIER, Sr., in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 133 East 49th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 25, FLORENCE, youngest child of Wm. W. and Margaret Jackson, aged 4 years, 2 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock at the R. D. Church, 21st-st., near 6th-av.

JOSEPH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 26, SOLOMON I. JOSEPH, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning, 28th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 108 East 31th-st.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

RAWLINGS.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, HELEN GRANDIN, wife of Wm. Rawlings, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROMINE.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 26, ANN ZABRISKIE, wife of John R. Romine, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Academy-st., Bergen, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RELYEA.—On Monday evening, Sept. 24, of inflammation of the lungs, ELIZABETH, wife of Peter Relyea, and eldest daughter of J. R. Ryers, Esq., aged 47 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Americus Lodge No. 535, F & A. M., and Ark Lodge No. 28, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, 27th inst., at 1 P. M., from the Willett-st. M. E. Church. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

VAN ALEN.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of J. Pruyn and Mary G. Van Alen, aged 4 months.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, D. D.

WARREN.—At Lansingburgh, on Monday, Sept. 24, Mrs. ELIZA T. WARREN, aged 72 years.

WILLIAMSON.—Of consumption, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, HENRY T. WILLIAMSON, in the 34th year of his age, of the firm of Youngs, Smith & Co.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 256 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. F. W. Rice, the Consul of the United States at Aspinwall, United States of Colombia, of the death on the 30th of August, 1866, at Aspinwall, of William G. Smith, Purser of the steamship *Champion*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.
All Goods warranted.

REMOVAL.
WM. GALE, JR.,
SILVERSMITH,
Has opened the stores
Nos. 572 and 574 Broadway,
(METROPOLITAN HOTEL,)
with a new and extensive stock of
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, to which the attention of the public is invited.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
NEW AND ELEGANT OVERCOATS IN
ESKIMO,
MOSKOWA,
CASTOR and
CHINCHILLA
BEAVERS.
BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS of the latest styles, from the finest FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS.
The CUSTOM ROOMS not surpassed in variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
One of the most complete assortments of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ever offered.
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT has also one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the City.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
(Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, City of New-York.)
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st.
The ANNUAL TAXES for 1865-1866, upon INCOMES, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are now due and payable before Oct. 15, 1866.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively before the time named will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
⁂ Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

INVALIDS TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,
USED BY THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS,
ADAPTED TO ANY BRANCH OF BUSINESS FOR FOREIGN OR HOME MARKETS.
WARRANTED ACCURATE AND DURABLE.
Salesrooms No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.
New-York.

THE CHEMICAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
Our recent discoveries in the treatment of all Scrofulous, Cancerous and Blood Diseases are far in advance of the age. Cases cured by contract. Two valuable medical works sent free on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing Dr. J. WALTER SCOTT, President New-York Medical University, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York City.

A GOOD DIURETIC AND TONIC, THAT can be relied on in disorders of the kidneys, bladder and urinary passages, is RISLEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Put up with full directions in large bottles, and sold for $1 by the druggists.

TO STATIONERS.—J. N. GIMBREDE IS PREPARED to furnish his best styles of Wedding and Epistolary Envelopes to the trade at low wholesale prices. Apply at the factory No. 872 Broadway.

ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, Throat, and Catarrh cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

BRONCHITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF the Air-cells of the Lungs, cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST stage cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st,

DR. VON EISENBERG HAS OPENED his new consulting rooms, at No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND TABLE:
A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART.
NO. 56 PUBLISHED THIS DAY, AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

The conductors of the Round Table are adding to its interest and value with every issue. They claim that it is the best literary and art record published in this country, a claim which is almost universally acknowledged by our own as well as the foreign press. The number for the current week is filled with a choice variety of entertaining matter, to which the attention of all who are interested in fresh and spicy journalism is particularly invited.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER FOR SEPT. 29.

"The Need for a Convention," "How to Reform Colleges," "Tilting Skirts," "Railway Miseries," "Histrionic Charlatanry," "A Paper on Chatterton," "Charles Kingsley's Last Heroes," "London Letter" and a "Homeward-Bound Breeze," "International Law," "Frederick the Great," letters to the editor, art and literary notes, and book criticisms.

PUBLICATION OFFICE NO. 132 NASSAU-ST.

JUST PUBLISHED.
MR. WINKFIELD,
A NOVEL.
Paper covers—Price 75 cents.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Publishers (for the author,)
Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHURCH BOOKSTORE
REMOVED TO
NO. 11 BIBLE HOUSE,
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Ancient and modern Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous books. Address H. B. DURAND,
No. 11 Bible House.

NEW EDITION NOW READY—NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, 1,000 illustrations, post-paid, $5. Agents wanted. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

HAMMOND ON IMPORTANT AFFECTIONS, male and female. Tenth Enlarged Edition NOW READY. Price $1 50. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 823 Broadway; MACFARLAND, 23d-st. and Broadway; or the author, 236 East 51st-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Sept. 26, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111½	111¾	June, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
Coupon, '81	111½	111¾	July, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108½	109¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117½
5-20 Coupon, '62	111½	111¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¾	109¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¾	109¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114½
10-40 Registered	98¾	99	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
10-40 Coupon	98¾	99	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	110¾
N. Y. Bounty Loan	108½	108¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110¼
Gold	145	145½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
August, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110¼

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau-Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Gelston & Bussing,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 27 WALL-ST.

All orders for stocks, bonds and gold receive our personal attention.
WM. J. GELSTON. JOHN S. BUSSING.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
LOAN OF $1,800,000.

Proposals will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., until the 29th day of September current, for a Loan of $1,800,000 to the State of New-Hampshire, payable as follows:

$300,000 Oct. 1, 1867.
$250,000 Oct. 1, 1868.
$250,000 Oct. 1, 1870.
$250,000 Oct. 1, 1871.
$250,000 Oct. 1, 1872.
$250,000 Oct. 1, 1873.
$250,000 Oct. 1, 1874.

Registered Coupon Bonds, of $1,000 each, will be issued, bearing date Oct. 1, 1866, at Six Per Cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of October and April, and the principal at maturity, at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY in New-York.

No bid below par will be accepted; parties may offer for either of the series named, the highest bid having the preference, until the series is exhausted. The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.

The bonds will bear date Oct. 1, 1866, when interest will commence, but payment for the bonds may be made at any time in October, November or December, adding accrued interest.

These bonds are issued under the authority of a recent act of the Legislature of the State, for the purpose of a more speedy extinguishment of the State debt; will take the place of the longer authorized bonds unissued, which have been destroyed by order of the Legislature; will constitute a large portion of the indebtedness of the State and be paid at maturity by an annual State tax.

For perfect security and remunerative interest this loan is believed to be the most desirable investment now before the public.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
WM. E. ALDRICH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1866.

CITY OF KEOKUK NEW 8 P. C. BONDS.
20 YEARS TO RUN.

Payable at the Central National Bank in the City of New-York.

Fully secured through payments made and collaterals placed in the hands of
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Trustee.

TOTAL AUTHORIZED ISSUE............$300,000

These bonds are deemed secure beyond any peradventure, and unequaled as a
RELIABLE 8 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
A limited amount may be had at par only by applying to the
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING Co., No. 77 Cedar-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1866.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 2d day of October prox., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 3d day of October.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE & CO.,
No. 80 BROADWAY AND No. 5 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

WE OFFER FOR SALE IN SUMS TO suit, Coupon Sixes of 1881, in denominations of $50 and $100. Interest payable yearly in gold. Also, same class of bonds in $500, payable semi-annually Jan. 1 and July 1. These bonds are called the Oregon War Debt, but are precisely of the same rank and tenor as the regular Sixes of 1881, and will be sold on more favorable terms.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st October next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of
GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE & CO.,
No. 80 BROADWAY AND No. 5 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

UNITED STATES SIXES, 1868, COUPON and Registered, wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

STOLEN—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT certificate No. 86, dated 19th September, 1864, for one thousand shares of the Burrough's Gold Mining Company of Colorado, has been lost or stolen. All persons are hereby called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued by the Company in lieu of that lost or stolen.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—$10,000 to $12,000 for a term of years. First rate security. Address G., Box No. 160 *Times* office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

ANNOUNCEMENT
TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
THE
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY
WILL OPEN ITS DIRECT LINES TO THE PUBLIC ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,
AND BE PREPARED TO DO
A GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS
with the
EAST, WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST,
including, also, the
CARRYING AND COLLECTING OF MONEYS, VALUABLES, &c.

The lines then opened will embrace the routes between NEW-YORK, BOSTON, BUFFALO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS, and all the intermediate places, and to be rapidly extended over all the routes of trade.

The capital of this Company is $20,000,000, and is an ample guaranty to the public of its responsibility. All losses or damages of property intrusted to it will be promptly and equitably adjusted.

Every effort will be made to merit the patronage and meet the just expectations of the public.

For a few days previous to Oct. 1 we shall use our lines for the distribution upon them of our own material.
ELMORE P. ROSS, President.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.
AUBURN, Sept. 20, 1866.

NEW-YORK OFFICES:
Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and 2d sts. Temporary office for money and small packages at No. 194 Broadway, until completion of principal office, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
NORMAN C. MILLER, General Manager in New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DUFFUS OIL REFINING CO.,
No. 45 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Duffus Oil Refining Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, No. 45 Exchange-place, Room No. 32, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12½ o'clock till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.
V. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE and Chicago Railroad first mortgage due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date bonds, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, free of Government tax.
D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
The Polls will be opened at 12 M.; close at 2 P. M.
WM. PATTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 23	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.		5	1

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.
CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.
(Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.)

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 11th day of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Oct. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th September until the morning of Oct. 8.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE per cent. for the month of September inst., payable on and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 2.
By order. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money Deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw Interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AND PERSON HAVING $25,000 can buy and carry on a profitable cash business of $75,000 a year with large profits.

We will sell our stave and Heading Mill in Wilmington, Del., with balance of contract of $8,000 for the sum of $13,000, and unfinished stock and materials at valuation; satisfactory reasons given for selling out, there is a market for all the mill can make on the premises.

P. S.—One of the firm would like to remain. Apply or address to RAY, SPIES & CO., Wilmington, Del.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on the 2d day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about—

4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents—Hospital, Wall, Common and Sibley.

279 Hospital Tents,	131 Hospital Tent Flies,
52 Wall Tents,	30 Wall Tent Flies,
60 Common Tents,	1,800 Knapsacks,
886 Leather Gaiters,	7,800 Canteens,
307 Hog-skin Gaiters,	60 Axes,
680 Forage Caps,	45 Axe Handles,
20,000 Cap Covers,	188 Pickaxes,
333 Sibley Tent Stoves,	461 Spades,
2,790 Leather Stocks,	60 Shovels,
1,116 Great Coat Straps,	140 Mosquito Bars,
34 Musicians' Frock Coats,	Lot of Brass articles,
75 pairs Trousers,	Flags,

Old iron, &c., &c., &c.
And various small articles of clothing and equipage.
ALSO,
1,798 feet of Patent Leather, sound and new.
2,868 feet of Goat Morocco, sound and new.
27 yards of Sky-Blue Facing Cloth, new.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SPAN
OF
CARRIAGE HORSES,
ELEGANT COUPE
AND
PARK PHAETON,
ELEGANT HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c.,
BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AT THE PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 104 WEST 18TH-ST.,
TO-MORROW, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One of the most elegant and valuable spans of carriage horses in the city; are nearly 16 hands high, six years old, perfectly sound and kind, and can trot in about 3:20, and are faultless. Also an elegant Coupe and Park Phaeton, both as good as new; elegant Light coupe, double harness, blankets, &c.

The above have been advertised at private sale, and as they have been seen by a large number of gentlemen, they will now be peremptorily sold at auction as above.

N. B.—One half the stable to let, with accommodation for coachman's family.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept 6, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2d) day of October, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at Jefferson Barracks Reserve, near St. Louis, Mo., about five thousand (5,000) barrels of powder, composed of cannon, mortar and musket powders.

The powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the store of
J. DONALDSON & CO.,
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
their entire stock of rich French China dinner, tea and toilet sets; rich vases and Parian ware; cut and pressed table glassware; plated tea-sets, gas-fixtures, &c.; also, white and Parisian granite-ware, &c., usually contained in a first-class Broadway retail store. The sale will be positive and without reserve, to close the business.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY OCT 2,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of John McC. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, No. 202 Madison-av., the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; house 25x58 with an extension 11x20; lot 25x95. The above offers a rare opportunity for those desiring to make an investment in first-class Murray Hill property. Also Brooklyn property—2 lots of land south side South 3d-st., 153 feet 6 inches east of 4th-st. Each lot 25x95.

Maps and particulars at the office.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Vermont District, s. s.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom House, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz.: 1,800 dressed ermine skins.

Given under my hand at Chester, in said district, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1866.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1866.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER at public auction the following named vessels:

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 3D OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The JOHN ADAMS, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The VINCENNES, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The FEARNOT, sailing-ship, of 1,012 tons, old measurement.
The TREFOIL, screw-steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.
The PORT ROYAL, paddle-steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement, (hull only.)
The PONTOOSUC, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement, (hull only.)

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, ON THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.

The PAMPERO, sailing-ship, of 1,375 tons, old measurement.
The SOUTH CAROLINA, screw-steamer, of 1,165 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)
The XIBISCUS, screw-steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.
The SPIREA, screw-steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.
The MARIGOLD, screw-steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.
The DUMBARTON, paddle-steamer, of 636 tons, old measurement (of iron.)
The PONTIAC, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.
The IOSCO, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.
The SEBAGO, paddle-steamer, of 832 tons, old measurement.
The TRITONIA, paddle-steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.
The OCTORARA, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons old measurement, (hull only.)

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The ST. LOUIS, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.
The PRINCETON, receiving-ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.
The CLYMATIS, screw-steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.
The ALTHEA, screw-steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement.
The KINEO, screw-steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.
The CIMARRON, paddle-steamer, of 860 tons, old measurement.
The HORNET, paddle-steamer, of 820 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)
The BOXER, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of purchase-money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessels removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war DALE, of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., on September 19, at 11 A. M., for non-payment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:

21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of gauge boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,500 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
5 large tables.
31 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to Oct. 2, at 11 A. M.
SEPT. 18, 1866. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT, Esq., Referee.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST 17TH AND 18TH STS.—Eight years' lease (commencing May 1, 1865,) for sale, of four lots on 17th and 18th sts., 195 feet 5 inches west of Avenue B, (one on 17th-st. and three on 18th-st.,) each 25x92 feet; rent $400, taxes and water rent, per annum, payable quarterly. Said lease contains the privilege of buying the above, together with eight other lots adjoining on the east, on which the East River Steel Works are situated, at any time before Nov. 1, 1866, at the sum of $2,250 per lot, subject to a certain lease thereon.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.
W. F. ALLEN, Attorney for Receiver.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Cedar-st.

By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the City of Baltimore, the BUILDINGS, FIXTURES AND APPURTENANCES known as Hicks' United States General Hospital, (together with the PICKET FENCE inclosing the same.

All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.

For drafts of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 13 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—UNITED STATES, VERMONT District, ss.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz.:

115 gallons tincture of camphor,
112 gallons essence of peppermint,
389 gallons essence of wintergreen,
115 gallons essence of lemon,

the same having been condemned by decree of said District Court forfeited to the use of the United States.

Given under my hand at Bradford, this 12th day of Sept., A. D. 1866. H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 27 East 24th-st., near 4th-av, genteel household furniture, consisting of elegant black walnut parlor suite, in reps, gilt inlaid centre-tables, mirrors, superior velvet and Brussels carpets, library and dining-room furniture, solid black walnut chamber suites bedsteads and bedding, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF STUFFED ANIMALS AND BIRDS THIS DAY.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine collection of stuffed animals and birds, comprising bears, deer-heads, lynx, wild cats, squirrels, foxes, raccoons, ox-heads, monkeys, kangaroos, &c., &c. Also, foreign and native stuffed birds of every variety and plumage on branches and in glass cases.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2 AND 3,
AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT THEIR SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.,
A LARGE AND MOST ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY,
ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, COLUMNS AND PEDESTALS, MOSAIC TABLES, &c., &c., &c.,
LATELY IMPORTED FROM ITALY BY
F. ZANONI & CO.

The collection comprises about sixty figures and groups of statuary, Carrara marble; over one hundred groups and figures of pure white Italian alabaster, all from eminent artists of Florence, Rome, Carrara and other cities in Italy; pedestals and columns of different patterns and sizes for marble statues and busts; Mosaic tables, with rich carved marble figure stands; Etruscan and Egyptian marble vases, seven feet high; Roman Tazzas, and a large assortment of very elaborate Hebe, Florentine, Roman, Grecian, Gothic and other vases of different and suitable sizes for the decoration of parlors, libraries, niches, &c., &c., &c. Also, marble triumphs, with grapevine leaves; card receivers, flower stands, groups of animals, and a large variety of small articles of real merit and beauty.

The collection is, for artistic merit and novelty of design, the best ever offered at auction in this City by the above firm. The public and trade are respectfully invited to examine these goods and attend the sale. Open for exhibition, with descriptive catalogue, MONDAY, Oct. 1. Sale positive.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND INGRAIN CARPETS, CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c., BY MINER & SOMERVILLE,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOM.
Particulars in to-morrow's *Herald*.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn: Rosewood pianos, parlor suites, painted and walnut marble-top chamber and dining-room furniture, velvet, Brussels and other carpets, feather beds, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Commissioners, consisting of Thomas Stephens, Robert L. Darragh, Alfred W. Craven, Guy R. Pelton and William T. Black, created by the act, entitled "An Act to provide for improving the pavement of Broadway in the City of New-York, between the Battery and 14th-st.," passed by the Legislature May 1, 1866, hereby invite plans and proposals for such proposed improvement. Such plans and proposals will be received at the office of the Board, No. 169 Broadway, until Friday, the 5th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GUY R. PELTON, President.
WILLIAM T. BLACK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N.,
No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered free of expense and Government tax at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection there at, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
One Longley's patent hoisting machine, No. 6, to lift 5 tons.

One planing machine for horizontal, vertical and angular planing, with spiral gear driving motion, positive geared feeds self-acting in all directions, with tool lifter operating at all angles, with improved belt-shifter, to plane 20 inches wide, 20 inches deep and 3 feet long, and to be in all respects precisely like the planing machine made by Wm. Sellers & Co.

30,000 feet B. M. spruce plank, 4 inches thick, not less than 10 inches wide, 20 to 30 feet long; 4,000 super. feet rough dressed granite, for sidewalks, from 4 to 5 feet wide, 9 to 10 feet long, and to be dressed 8 inches thick, all joints to be cut straight and true.

Three India-rubber diving suits, with shoes. 1 coil 5 inch hemp-rope.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
150 piles, 45 feet long, 12 inch butts; 25 sticks pine timber, 25 feet long, 12x12 inches; 200 gallons boiled linseed oil.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Six barrels and 520 gallons lamp oil; 400 gallons sperm oil; 2,400 yards thin parceling; 56 bolt cotton canvas, No. 2 to 10, 20 inches; 222 feet wire rope, with Manila heart for stays, size 5.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
Thirty yards fearnought.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
470 pieces white pine timber, 3x12 to 12x12, 11 feet 6 inches to 48 feet long; 40 10-inch Albany pine plank, 1¾ inch; 70,000 No. 1 short pine shingles; 4,000 lbs. Kilgour's patent iron cement; 96 sheets ordinary plate iron, each 69x36, 3-16 inch thick; 92 pieces T iron, each 69 inches long by 2½x2½ inches; 550 feet angle iron, 2½x2½; 1,500 lbs. ⅝x1¼ button-head bolts, hexagonal nuts; 800 wood screws, 2½ inches long by 2¼; one Taft's patent punch, No. 5, to punch ⅝-inch iron and copper; one Taft's patent shear, No. 5, to shear ⅝-inch iron and copper; 800 seamless brass tubes, 2 inches outside diameter by 26¾ inches long, No. 11 wire gauze; 1,000 seamless copper tubes, 1¾ inches outside diameter by 48 inches long, No. 11 wire gauze.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders, with further particulars, to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 28, 1866.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton;
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Thomas G. Alvord;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates;
—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;
A Register, in place of John McCool;
A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John T. Hoffman;
A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker;
Two Supervisors, in the places of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;
A Coroner, in the place of Louis Naumann, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Collins;
—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 181 of Laws of 1866, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chap. 181.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the People the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Passed March 19, 1866.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there shall be provided for the poll of each election district, and kept thereat by the Inspectors of Election of such district, a box marked "Convention," proper for the reception of ballots. Every person in such district qualified to vote at such election for members of the Legislature, may vote at such poll a ballot, either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, on which shall be inscribed the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same," or the words, "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." Such ballot shall be indorsed "Convention," and shall be received by said Inspectors of Election, and shall be deposited in said ballot-box. The poll-lists for the said election shall be so prepared and kept that there shall be a column therein containing a mark or figure for each voter who shall vote one of such ballots, which column shall be headed "Convention." All the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and all laws amendatory thereof," and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the proceedings under this act.

§ 2. The Secretary of State shall, immediately after the assembling of the next Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, report thereto the result of the election herein provided for.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
DATED NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 430, Laws of 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 27th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
For Circulars address by letter as above.

CHEVE'S
NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Under the management of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
Residence No. 16 Waverly-place,
will open Oct. 1, at MASONIC BUILDING, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, where meanwhile he will be present on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., to distribute circulars and explain all particulars of his method. Subscription lists and circulars also at Messrs. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway, up stairs.

PROF. C. BASSINI

writes to Signor Borra: "My good friend—Your system is all that is needed; and when this shall be well understood, you and Cheve will have done more good than any other musicians for the advancement of the musical art in this country."

For references, terms, &c., see Circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,
With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments,
Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY,
corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.	Hon. W. E. Dodge.	Wm. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Sarrett.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
Wm. R. Bliss.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	Rev. T. Edwards.	G. M. Speir.
J. H. Burton.	George Gordon.	James Stokes.
Benj. F. Butler.	Parker Handy.	Chas. N. Talbot.
L. B. Cannon.	Oliver Harriman.	Geo. P. Trigg.
Watson E. Case.	Enoch Ketcham.	A. S. Underhill.
John R. Cecil.	Calvin E. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
Nath. Chater.	Legrand Lockwood.	Ralph Wells.
Kenny Couillard.	Robert Schell.	John C. Work.
Jos. M. Cooper.	Henry Shaw.	Thos. S. Young.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
B. W. PETTIBONE, A. M., Principal,
WITH COMPETENT ASSISTANTS.
The Fall and Winter Term opens Oct. 17.
For Circular, address G. W. MASON, Secretary and Business Agent.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six.
Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

YONKERS, MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

PARKER ACADEMY,
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—EXERCISES WILL be resumed in this institution, for the academic year 1866-67 on MONDAY, Oct. 1. Candidates for admission to the College, and to the School of Mines, will present themselves for examination on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 28 and 29, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD H. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 58 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 60 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

MADAME VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 19, with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 55 West 25th-st.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 29 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars of terms, &c., at bookstores or at the Institute.

The Hon. F. A. Conkling and Welcome R. Beebe, Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, Robert Bonner, Charles Bliven, Theo. E. Tomlinson, George Mitchell, George Hoffman, Francis P. Sage, Daniel E. Delevan and 140 other well-known merchants and citizens are present patrons, whose names, with their sons, are in the new Catalogue and Circular.

N.B. Students for college, West Point or Naval Academy, are, allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

EVENING CLASSES.
EVENING CLASSES.
EVENING CLASSES.
EVENING CLASSES.
BOOK-KEEPING.
PENMANSHIP.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
COMMERCIAL LAW.

The regular evening sessions for the Fall and Winter, BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, will commence on MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, on which occasion an address will be delivered by the Superintendent of Instruction, Prof. J. H. HUNT.
Subject: "THE STUDENT AND HIS HELPERS."
The public are cordially invited.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
MISS M. METCALF, Principal.
Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MLLES. AUBERT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 232 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. FITZ HENRI
Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS
will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHerto existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of Law Faculty.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 87 West 4th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro. No. 49 John-st., or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 53d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycees. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.
Examination for admission on SEPTEMBER 28 and 29. School opens MONDAY, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogues apply to
C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS—An English lady of experience in teaching English branches thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address E. A. E., Box No. 619 Post-office.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER thirteen years of age, in the home of a clergyman, thirty miles from New-York; will open Sept. 19. Circulars may be found at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., opens Sept. 24. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Middlesex County, Conn.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,143 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 40th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 303 East 16th-st., (old No. 71,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 19.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $200 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for catalogue.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MR. RICHARD F. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,183 Broadway.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 19.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av.

Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 15th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received into the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.

Circulars sent if desired.

UNION INSTITUTE, NO. 466 WEST 34TH-ST.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and misses. Fall term opens Sept. 17. Miss M. E. MALLORY, Principal.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 11.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR EVERY DEpartment, and educational correspondents in each State, City and town to facilitate introductions. Address "NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

VISITING GOVERNESS WANTED—TO teach for two or three hours daily, at their residence in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., two boys, aged 7 and 12 years. Address, stating terms, &c., C. H. C., Box No. 2,475 Post-office.

A VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young lady recently from Paris, and who has taught in the best private school in the city, wishes an engagement as above; very excellent references. Address M. S. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires to obtain a few private pupils, or would teach a few hours in a school; excellent reference will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 22 East 35th-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A YOUNG LADY in a private family in this City, competent to teach French, German and music. Address, stating references, which must be unexceptionable, S., Box No. 6,826 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER OF LIGHT AND VOCAL GYMNASTICS—With superior references, desires engagements in schools, colleges and private classes. Address D. U. MARTIN, M. D., Station D, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD TEACH ALL English branches (composition particularly,) piano, singing, drawing. References, institutions and first families of New-York. No. 18 St. Mark's-place.

A TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, possessing the best reference, wishes to form engagements with good schools and private pupils. Address Mr. A. C. F., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—TO INSTRUCT three young ladies; one who has had experience in teaching preferred. Address, stating terms and qualifications, Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a situation in a seminary or private family as teacher of English branches. Address TEACHER, New Lebanon Centre, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at moderate prices; new and second-hand pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano-forte Warerooms No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils; terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL Conservatory, Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway. Terms, $10 per quarter for every branch.

DANCING.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1866, at his new and elegant rooms,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

While in Europe Mr. DeGarmo had the honor to be elected a member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artiste du Théâtre Impérial de l'Opéra*, which places him in immediate possession of all new dances.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.
JUST RECEIVED, THE NEW VALSE "L'AMERICAINE."

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,
Sawyer's Room, Fulton-av., corner Jay-st.;
No. 214 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th av., New-York,
will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For terms, &c., send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO WILL BE AT HIS Rooms, No. 82 5th-av., on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1866, from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.; from 2 till 6 o'clock and from 7 to 10 P. M., to receive applications for admission to his dancing classes.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DAVID O'NEILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled at the office of the late firm, No. 119 Maiden-lane.
DAVID O'NEILL,
WILLIAM M. PRICE.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, for the transaction of a general tobacco and commission business, to continue until Dec. 31, 1868, under the firm name of WILLIAM M. PRICE & CO., in which WILLIAM M. PRICE and FRANCIS A. JAYNE are the general partners, and DAVID O'NEILL is the special partner, he having contributed as special capital the sum of $50,000 in cash.
WILLIAM M. PRICE, } General
FRANCIS A. JAYNE, } Partners.
DAVID O'NEILL, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE, No. 80 BROADWAY AND No. 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. JAMES H. JORDAN into partnership, the name and style of the firm will be E. S. MUNROE & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts, pursuant to statute.—RICHARD DODGE, of Lacona, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. DODGE & CO. Notice first published September 24, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. TYLER, First Judge of Oswego County, at his office, in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 15th day of December, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.—Dated September 24, 1866.
s27-law10wTh* RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D. 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. a8-law6m

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Nov. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND	Grace	SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN	Cutting	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Oct 13
THE QUEEN	Grogan	SATURDAY, Oct. 20

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon .... $160 | Lower Saloon $130
Second class..$80.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, November 7.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, now lying at Pier No. 3, North River, will sail for London direct on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 12 noon.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.

The ATLANTIC will follow Oct. 4.

For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.
LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Sept. 29
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 3
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Oct. 6
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

CALEDONIA, FERRIER	SATURDAY, Sept. 29
BRITANNIA, LAIRD	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
IOWA, CRAIG	SATURDAY, Oct. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI	Oct. 3
MALTA	Oct. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown	$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY........Oct. 6 | SATURDAY........Nov. 3

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 3.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 10.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, Wednesday, Oct. 10, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
W. H. GARDINER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAST-SAILING IRON SCREW STEAMER VIRGINIA,
GEO. C. SPENCER, Commander,
now loading at Pier No. 37 East River, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866.

Cabin passage, $75. Steerage do., $46.

Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other line. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

OCT. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. C. H. BRADBURY.

OCT. 11—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVARLY.

OCT. 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE,
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

At greatly reduced rates.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer MONEKA,
Capt. MARSHMAN,
will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHARLESTON.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The well-known and first-class steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON,
is now receiving freight and will sail when full from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. COWELL, Commander, will sail on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage $25.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$38	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	38	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES,
Capt. MORTON,
leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 29.
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Oct. 6.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $8. City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier,

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship VICTOR, Capt. GATES will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES.
Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD BOILERS IN ORDER, one of them 40 feet long by 3 feet 4 in diameter; the other two 26 feet long by 2 feet 6 in diameter. Apply at Office of Commissioners Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st.

ASTROLOGY.

BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.—Consultations from 10 till 9. No. 49 East 28th-st. All in trouble call. You will find relief, if sickness, love, business.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM for gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; family private; terms moderate. Call at No. 37 West 19th-st.

BOARD—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM for a gentleman and wife at No. 38 West 33d-st. Reference required.

BOARD—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SEVERAL gentlemen may be had at No. 58 West 32d-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two children, (aged 5 and 7 years,) in a respectable private family, not too far up town; will require two nice rooms, connecting. Address, giving price and location, M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE house, a very handsome suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, on second floor; location 33d-st., a few doors from 5th-av.; references required. Address J. A. B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED THREE-STORY HOUSE to let in 33d-st., in fine order and complete; $250 a month. E. H. TAYLOR & CORSIERE, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with board, within five minutes' walk of Fifth-avenue Hotel; good, pleasant neighborhood; private family. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

TWO ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen only, between 25th and 26th sts., on Lexington-av. Address E. L., Station D.

ROOMS EN SUITE—WITH PRIVATE TABLE only, at No. 164 5th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON 46th-st., near 7th-av., will be rented only to a strictly private family for 18 months. For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR $1,400 in 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., two blocks from the Central Park; neighborhood good and healthy; house two stories; has nine rooms, including parlors, kitchen, dining rooms, &c.; water and gas. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR A year or longer, a three-story brown-stone house, 22x55, three rooms deep all the way up; in the neighborhood of Madison Park, east; thoroughly and genteelly furnished throughout, and in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM to let, suitable for ladies or gentlemen; single rooms from $4 to $5, at No. 49 East 28th-st., near New-Haven depot; transient visitors to New-York will find reasonable accommodations.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-story English basement house, near Fifth-avenue Hotel, till May; rent $450 per month; also, a two-story house with basement, newly furnished, on 82d-st., near 3d-av. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—UNTIL 1ST MAY next, a large double house, built of stone, 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge; has all the modern improvements; possession Oct. 15. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FROM OCT. 1 TO May 1, a furnished cottage, with stable; terms reasonable. Inquire at the cottage, or of Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Grace Church Vestry, New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor to gentlemen only, without meals; location desirable. Apply at No. 80 10th-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged.

A WELL-FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS, second floor, amply provided with closets, in a first-class house, near Fifth-av. Hotel; references given and required. Apply at No. 29 West 28th-st.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—IN the splendid marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, from $250 to $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY OF ADULTS, A small nicely-furnished house in South Brooklyn; rent $115 a month. Address Box No. 2,295 Post-office.

ELIGIBLE FRONT ROOM FOR BUSINESS, artists, &c., to let, at No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

STABLE TO LET—NEAR WASHINGTON-square; $1,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR NEW-York, for rent or purchase; a comfortable house within easy distance of the business centres, and in a respectable, healthy neighborhood; must have from six to ten rooms, well provided with modern conveniences, and be ready for immediate occupancy. Address, with explicit statements of terms, and every essential particular, CLIFTON, No. 72 East 4th-st., New-York.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, education and connections, wants to secure permanent lodgings, near Broadway, above 14th-st. and below 23d-st., with a private family who have room to spare at a reasonable price. Address MONADNOCK, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED ON NEW-HAVEN or Hudson River Railroad, within about one hour from the City; a responsible tenant wants to hire or lease a good house near depot; unfurnished preferred. Address Box No. 590 Post-office, with particulars.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—NEW-York or Brooklyn, modern improvements, by gentleman and wife; no children; desirable tenants; immediate possession; rent moderate. Address TENANT, *Evening Post*, New-York.

A FAMILY OF ADULTS WANT A SMALL house, or part of house, at a moderate rent; Brooklyn preferred. Send particulars to H. J. B., Box No. 2,419 Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 48, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA,
From Pier No. 32 North River, at 10:45 A. M. DAILY.
Arrive at Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
FARE $2.
R. CLAYTON, Sup't R. and Del. Bay R. R.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 2¼ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 22, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 5½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 24, 6:45 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 25, 6-45 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 26, 8 P.M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, which will be 25 cents.) Freight, light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 27, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 29, 11½ A. M.	Friday, 28, 10½ A. M.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREEN-port and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the foot of Chambers-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 30, at 7½ o'clock, 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1 o'clock, arriving at New-York at 5:45 P.M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

A MACHINE FOR MILKING COWS—Manufactured and sold by the American Cow Milking Machine Company, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON THE HIGH GROUND AT BOILING SPRING, NEW-JERSEY; ELEVEN ROOMS, THREE ACRES OF LAND, 30 MINUTES FROM N. Y.—ERIE RAILWAY. GEO. E. WOODWARD, NO. 37 PARK-ROW, N. Y.

FOR SALE

A splendid country residence on the north side of Long Island, half a mile east of Whitestone landing, 12 miles from New-York; water front on East River, about 800 feet, lawn, garden and orchard, 10 acres pasture, and woodland 8 acres, in all about 18 acres; great variety of fine natural and ornamental trees; private lane a mile long; mansion 50 feet square, with every convenience; large carriage-house and barn, farmer's and gardener's cottages, and all requisite outbuildings, ice-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order. Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing and fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty, make it as desirable a residence as any within 50 miles of New-York. Address J. C., Box No. 1,165 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

House and large lot, No. 23 University-place	$35,000
House and large lot, Bleecker-st	13,000
House and large lot, Macdougal-st	16,000
House and large lot, 53d-st	18,500

Houses and lots in the best locations, all over.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

Magnificent house and 17 lots, fronting the main entrance to Prospect Park, $18,000.

Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARMS—THREE VERY SUPERIOR FARMS for sale in and near Madison and Morristown, 160, 98, 56 acres; the 160 acre farm is well-adapted for grain and fruit; large house and outbuildings, all new; well watered with well and stream of water running through the farm; well divided into tillable meadow and wood; abounds in choice fruit; will be sold at the very low price of $16,000; and many other farms, from 10 to 200 acres, country seats, village houses and lots, in all about 100. Real estate agents in the City of New-York or Brooklyn who will send me a purchaser for any of them, the commission will be divided between us. Inquire of
MADISON, Sept. 25, 1866. S. D. HUNTING.

FOR SALE ON BERGEN HILL—WITH fine views of the Bay of New-York, a beautiful residence, adapted for either Summer or Winter residence; the house is 40 by 35 feet, French roof, 17 rooms, elegantly finished in blackwalnut and oak; large dining-room, with bay window; bath-room, water-closet, heaters, range, speaking tube, gas and fixtures, &c., &c.; this is one of the most elegant residences offered for sale in the vicinity of New-York; the lot is 80 by 175 feet, with outlet on rear street 25 by 100 feet; located on the main street. For full particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned; house first-class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter; the grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first-class, graperies, greenhouse, and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY G. S. DYE, BROADWAY, between 48th and 49th sts.:
West 52d-st.—South side, between Broadway and 8th-av., $20,000. West 34th-st.—Three-story English basement brown-stone, $22,000. West 49th-st.—Three-story brown-stone high-stoop, $20,000. West 53d-st.—Three-story brown-stone high-stoop, $15,500. West 49th-st.—Four-story brown-stone high-stoop, $26,000. West 22d-st.—Three-story brick high-stoop, $18,000. East 62-st.—Three-story brick high-stoop, $9,000.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS VILLA-residence, pleasantly situated in Cranford, N. J., one hour's ride from the foot of Liberty-st., by the Central Railroad of N. J.; the house contains 9 rooms, with bath rooms, attic and cellar, all arranged for modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; the grounds are elevated, dry and healthy; convenient to the station, and for gentlemen doing business in the City; possession given immediately; price $11,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situate on northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts. The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts.; one of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—JUST AT THE LANDING IN FACTORYVILLE, Staten Island, per steamers *Thomas Hunt* and *Pomona*, foot of Dey-st., a house and lot, size 18x35, with two wings attached; lot 75x226, with water right to low water mark; cellar under the whole house; 35 pear trees bearing fruit, five apple trees and five cherry trees; all kinds of berries of the choicest collections; the best of water on the premises; the house is in complete order throughout; price $8,000. Apply to G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—THOSE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-class, four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, fronting Central Park, on 73d-st., the most beautiful location in New-York, commanding a fine view of the Park; having all the modern improvements, sewer, water and gas; the street will be paved with Belgian pavement this fall; terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, JAMES POTTER, No. 18 East 73d-st.

FOR SALE LOW—EASY TERMS, POSSESSION October 1, first-class three-story, high-stoop brick house, all improvements, 21x50, No. 67 East 40th-st., near Park-av.; built six years, and is one of the best-built houses on Murray Hill. Will be sold right. Apply on premises, before 10 or after 5 P. M., or to C. K. COVERT, No. 952 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots on Park-av., southeast corner of 38th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern conveniences; well worthy the attention of purchasers.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—40 MILES ON Long Island; large and extensive house and outbuildings, built three years ago this Summer; 16 acres in a peach orchard; plenty of other fruits, &c. For particulars inquire of F. D. HARNED, No. 80 Kent-av., Brooklyn, or of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

AT NO. 758 3D-AV.—FOR SALE—HAVE you seen those very desirable three-story brown-stone houses on Lexington-av., 59th and 60th sts.? If not, go see them, and then call at my office. (59th-st. is the entrance to the Park.) Also, many others at all prices. JAMES ROWE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; lot 21 feet by half the block; house 52 feet; is in perfect order; parlor and dining-room carpets (new) and oil-cloths in halls go with the house; price $16,500. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$2,500.—TERMS EASY.—RESIDENCE and 17 acres, 21 miles from New-York; $5,000, a good milk farm in Orange County, 95 acres; also, several good hotels.
BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

$21,000—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A four-story French-roof brown-stone high-stoop house on West 48th-st., for sale, size 22x50; well built, in perfect order, and newly and handsomely furnished. POTTER, BROS., & BELLAMY,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 123D-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., A neat three-story and basement frame house, containing water and gas; price $4,000.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 20TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Theological Seminary grounds, a first-class three-story and attic house; was built by the owner for his own occupancy; immediate possession given. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $5,000—A SPLENDID building plot adjoining the corporation limits of Morristown, N. J., containing about 12 acres, well fruited, fine forest grove, small house and barn. Address P. W. JOHNSON, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—WITH THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, if wanted, a first-class 25-foot house, on 39th-st., near 5th-av., with possession; also, the adjoining and similar house, unfurnished, with possession in May.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop, West 28th-st.; fine location, $22,500; also, brown-stone high-stoop, West 19th-st., with possession, $18,500. A valuable 8th-av. corner, $20,000. SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL COTTAGE house with ten rooms, good barn, plenty of fruit, &c., near Stamford, Conn. For particulars, inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSES IN 52D-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Three-story house No. 187 East 50th-st. Three-story house in 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply on the premises at each place.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, $10,500, A BEAUTIFUL house, in perfect order, on Adelphi-st., between Lafayette and Green avs.; possession at once.
T. WELWOOD, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE COTTAGE house on the southeast corner of 124th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE BROWN STONE house on the south side of 118th-st., near 2d-av., with carpets and furniture, and every modern convenience. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL SIZE FIRST-class house up-town, finished in walnut and beautifully located; possession. FISH & BLIVEN, 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WELL-FURNISHED houses and lots on Murray Hill, with immediate possession. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARVIN'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
ARE UNEQUALED.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES
No. 265 Broadway, New-York,
No. 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

SUPERIOR FIRE BRICK.

Stove linings, drain pipe and tile; common and well brick, and fine clays for sale. Our facilities enable us to manufacture and ship goods in all kinds of vessels, direct from our clay beds cheaper than any other concern in this country. Apply to Messrs. LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 36th-st., New-York, or directly to CROSSMAN BROTHERS & CO., Woodbridge, N. J.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED FIRE-PROOF safe; also, a steam engine and boiler of at least 80-horse power. Address J. B., Box No. 174 New-York *Times* Office, stating price and full particulars.

FOR SALE—THE FAST SLOOP YACHT *White Wing*, of the New-York Yacht Squadron, 53 tons, in perfect order, ready for immediate cruising. Apply to Capt. ACKER, Yacht Club House, Hoboken.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
No. 263 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA........MAX MARETZEK, Director

CARD.—The Director has the honor to announce that, previous to the departure of the newly-organized company for Philadelphia and Boston, he will give a series of
FOUR OPERA NIGHTS
at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of OCTOBER,
in order to afford the public and his friends the earliest opportunity of hearing the celebrated
GIORGIO RONCONI
and the other distinguished artists engaged expressly for the season of 1866-67, of whom a full list will be hereafter published.

SIGNOR RONCONI has been pronounced by the most eminent critics of Europe the "Prince of Buffos," the "Greatest living Comedian on the Lyric Stage," &c., &c. The Director does not, however, refer to these facts from any desire to force upon American audiences the judgment of the English and European public. On the contrary, being most anxious to avoid everything in the shape of preparatory puffing, he wishes it well understood that he relies solely upon Signor RONCONI'S own endeavors before the public to obtain at their hands an indorsement of that exalted opinion which in the old world has proceeded from a full recognition of his intrinsic merit.

The Director would further state that he has, at very heavy expense, REPLACED THE MUSIC, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c., that were destroyed in the burning of the late Academy of Music, and he is most happy in being able to assure his patrons that every opera given during the approaching season will be presented in a style far superior to anything yet witnessed on the operatic stage of America.

In conclusion, he desires respectfully to direct attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the many obstacles which had to be encountered, in consequence of the destruction of the leading Opera House of the Continent, all contemplated engagements for the season have been fulfilled, and that nothing has been left undone which could in any way advance the high position of the leading Italian Opera in America.

The performances in Brooklyn will be as follows:

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 8 P. M.,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Reappearance of
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Signors BELLINI, TESTA, ANTONUCCI, and others,
AND FIRST APPEARANCE OF
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI.

THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.
The principal parts by
Signora CARMEN POCH,
Signor MAZZOLENI, Signor BELLINI, FOSSATTI,
AND FIRST APPEARANCE OF
Signora F. NATALI-TESTA.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at 8 P. M.,
FRA DIAVOLO.
The principal characters by
MISS C. L. KELLOGG,
MME. NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, DUBREUIL,
and second appearance of
SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI.

THE LAST OPERA NIGHT
Will take place on
SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 8 P. M.,
the particulars of which will be hereafter published.
THE PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Parquet, Balcony and Dress Circle	$1 50
Secured Seats (extra)	50
Family Circle	75

The sale of tickets will begin on and after THURSDAY, the 4th of October next, at the Academy of music in Brooklyn, and in New-York at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, down town, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

More particulars in future advertisements.

FRENCH THEATRE. RISTORI.
Director........J. GRAU.

RISTORI'S ticket office at Chickering's, 652 Broadway.

Sale of tickets commences daily at 8½ A. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance. To defeat speculation, the management will retain for sale at the Theatre Français, on the evening of each performance of Mme. RISTORI, a limited number of seats for the accommodation of the public.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28, Fifth Subscription.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
in her great role of Schiller's renowned MARY STUART.
MONDAY, 6TH, and WEDNESDAY, 7TH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS.

TO-DAY (Thursday)—Mme. RISTORI in Brooklyn.

Proscenium Boxes, four seats, $20; Private Boxes, four seats, $16; Orchestra Seats, $3; Dress Circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; Family Circle, 75 cents.

In preparation, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RISTORI.—TO-DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 27.
DEBUT OF MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
IN HER GREAT ROLE OF MEDEA.

The only authorized ticket offices—In Brooklyn, Academy of Music; New-York, Chickering & Sons, 652 Broadway, and Ruliman's ticket office, 112 and 114 Broadway.

Price of admission—Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, $2 50; Proscenium Boxes, according to size and location, $4 per seat; general admission, $1 50; Family Circle, 75 cents. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. W. TAYLEURE........Manager
JOSEPH PROCTOR FOR ONE NIGHT,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 28,
in his great role of "the Jibbenainosay" in
NICK OF THE WOODS,
supported by a POWERFUL COMPANY.

14TH SEASON, 1866-67 OF THE New-York Academy of Physical Education, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st., and No. 937 Broadway. Classes to commence Oct. 1. Ladies Department to commence Oct. 2. Address for circulars, HENRY GEBHARD, Gymnasium.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—25TH SEASON, 1866-67.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that the Concerts and Rehearsals will take place at
STEINWAY'S NEW MUSIC HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. For particulars hereafter.
By order of L. SPIER, Secretary.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359, New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, does not humbug with medicine. 6 Greene-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR invalids requiring nursing at No. 149 Charles-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 3,
The new and excellent drama, entitled
FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW.
EVENINGS AT 7½,
The popular Comic and Domestic Drama of the
OLD FOLKS AT HOME.
DANCE........by........MISS EMMA SCHELL.
Miss FANNY TURNER, FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the
HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, &c.,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 180 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
A SOUTH AMERICAN SLOTH, very rare,
A REAL SOUTH AMERICAN ANTEATER,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ITALIAN OPERA.
H. DRAPER........Director.
NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
Will be performed on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
RIGOLETTO,
In which masterwork will appear

MISS EMILY BOUGHTON	Prima Donna

supported by the following able talent:

La Signora SINA DI ROSSI	Contralto
Signor MASSIMILIANI	Tenore
Signor ORLANDINI	Baritone
Signor BARILI	Basso
Signor ROSA	Conductor

The Italian Chorus, with Max Maretzek's kind permission, and full orchestra. Seats secured without extra charge at the Theatre and at Wm. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway.

Prices: Balcony box seats, $1 50; parquet, $1; proscenium boxes, $6 and $10; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 30 cents. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........DIRECTOR
OPENING WEEK.
MONDAY, Sept. 24, AND DURING THE WEEK.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON, Champion of the World!
and his infant son, LITTLE CLARENCE
with the entire
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.

Reserved seats and tickets can be procured at the "Theatre ticket office," Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

TIME—Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. For the Matinee—Doors open at 1; performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

MATINEE THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF M. HARTZ,
THE ILLUSIONIST.
Pronounced by the public and the Press
The most astonishing magician of the age.
M. Hartz will perform
AT IRVING HALL,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Concluding the performance each evening with
THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS.
and
THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD,
as originated by M. Hartz, and now exhibited for the first time in New-York. Pronounced throughout Europe the most startling illusion ever known.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Sept. 29.
NO PERFORMANCE ON THURSDAY.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING, THE NINETY-EIGHTH OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.

1.	March—"Prussian Riflemen"	Voigt
2.	Overture—"Union"	Muller
3.	Waltz—"Geislesschwingen"	Lanner
4.	Duet—"I Would that My Love"	Mendelssohn
5.	Polka—"Paulinen"	Gung'l
6.	Duet and finale, "Huguenots" (4th act)	Meyerbeer
7.	Overture—"Don Giovanni"	Mozart
8.	Selection—"Fra Diavolo"	Auber
9.	Romance—"L'Eclair"	Halevy
10.	Waltz—"Die Ersten Curen"	Strauss
11.	March—Pot Pourri—"Panorama of Vienna"	Ballin

SATURDAY, LAST CONCERT AND CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

NEW-YORK FENCING AND SPARRING ACADEMY open again. Send for circular, No. 937 Broadway, near 22d-st.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
JEROME PARK,
Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y.
POSTPONEMENT
on account of the inclemency of the weather.
THE RACES
appointed to take place on Wednesday, 26, Thursday, 27, Saturday, 29, of September, 1866, are postponed until
MONDAY, Oct. 1, TUESDAY, 2, WEDNESDAY, 3.
SECOND DAY, MONDAY, OCT. 1.

FIRST RACE.—"THE NURSERY RACE," dash of one mile for 2 year olds, to carry 90 pounds. Closed with 29 entries.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Two-mile heats, for all ages.

THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"SELLING PREMIUM," for all ages, 1½ mile dash; horses entered to be sold for $2,500, to carry proper weight; $1,500, allowed 70 pounds; $1,000 12 pounds. The winner to be offered for sale on usual terms.

FOURTH RACE—SAME DAY.—"POST RACE;" dash of three miles, for all ages; all horses to carry 100 pounds, except 3 year olds, who must carry their appropriate weight. To close on the 1st of October; three or more to fill; three pounds allowed mares and geldings.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

FIRST RACE—"HURDLE RACE;" handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE JEROME RACE;" mile heats, for 3 year olds. Closed with 29 entries.

THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—For all ages, 1¾ miles dash; horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; those beaten twice or more, 14 pounds.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

FIRST RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Dash of 1⅛ miles, free for all ages.

THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE GRAND NATIONAL RACE;" 2¾ miles, a free Handicap. To name and close the 1st of September; weights to be published by the 10th of September; acceptances and declarations to be made on or before the 20th of September. Certificates of merit will be issued by the Club to such horses as may excel at these races.

NO FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

Nominations to be made to JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.

PRICES.

To the quarter-stretch for the meeting	$15
To the quarter-stretch per day	5
Admittance to the ground	1
Admittance to the grand stand	1
Carriages and saddle-horses	1

No charge for coachmen or footmen in livery.

Carriages occupied by members of the Club or gentlemen holding quarter-stretch tickets are allowed to pass the second gate leading to the Picnic Grove and the South Circle, inside the course.

Ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen will not be permitted upon the Grand Stand.

No extra charge for ladies passing to this portion of the grounds.

Gates open at 10 o'clock. Races commence at 1 o'clock.

W. B. DUNCAN, Esq.,
J. F. PURDY, Esq.,
PAUL S. FORBES, Esq.,
A. KEENE RICHARDS, Esq.,
E. BOUTINOT COLT, Esq.,
} Race Stewards for the Meeting.

JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary A. J. C.

RACES.
THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
WILL HOLD ITS
INAUGURATION MEETING
AT THE NEW COURSE,
"JEROME PARK,"
SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

FIRST RACE.—"THE NURSERY RACE;" dash of one mile for 2-year olds, to carry 90 pounds. Closed with 29 entries.

SECOND RACE.—Two mile heats, for all ages. D. McDaniels, b. c. Julius, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Julia, by imp. Glencoe. John Hunter, b. h. Arcola, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe. J. W. Weldon, b. c. Knighthood, 4 years old, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam Glycera, by imp. Sovereign. J. S. Watson, b. c. Delaware, 4 years old, by Ringold, dam Ariel, by imp. Sarpedon.

THIRD RACE.—"SELLING PREMIUM" for all ages, 1½ mile dash; horses entered to be sold for $2,500, to carry proper weight; $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; $1,000, 12 pounds. The winner to be offered for sale on usual terms. D. McDaniel's ch. m. by imp. Knight of St. George, dam Zenith, 5 years old; to be sold for $100. R. W. Marshall's gr. h. Fordham, 5 years old, by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity, by imp. Glencoe; to be sold for $1,000. J. W. Penneck, ch. f. 3 years old, by Vandal, dam Maid of Monmouth, by Jeweler; to be sold for $1,500. R. Arnsley, gray colt Richmond, 4 years old, by Two Bits, dam Faith, by Childe Harold; to be sold for $1,500.

FOURTH RACE.—Same day—"POST RACE;" dash of 3 miles, for all ages: all horses to carry 100 pounds, except 3-year olds, who must carry their appropriate weight; 3 pounds allowed mares and geldings. Closed with seven subscriptions:

1. M. H. Sanford. 2. P. S. Forbes; Leonard W. Jerome. 3. D. McDaniel. 4. R. B. Forbes, Jr. 5. James S. Watson. 6. W. Kirwin. 7. R. A. Alexander.

Races commence precisely at 1 o'clock.
J. B. IRVING, Secretary.

RACES POSTPONED.
AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The races that were to have taken place on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of this week, in consequence of the continued inclemency of the weather, are postponed to MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of next week, the 1st, 2d and 3d of October. After that there will be no postponement. There will be a meeting of the governing members of the club on FRIDAY, 28th inst., at my office, No. 46 Exchange-place, at 12 o'clock. By order.
JNO. B. IRVING, Secretary.

JEROME PARK RACES,
SEPTEMBER, 1866.

In case of postponement, on account of extreme bad weather, the public will be notified by a flag being put at half-mast upon the following places before 10 o'clock: Wallack's Theatre, Fifth-avenue Hotel and Astor House.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.
A PURSE AND STAKE OF
$800.
ON
FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1866,
AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Mile heats, best three in five in Harness.

Hiram Woodruff's ch. m.	ROSAMOND
T. Carpenter's b. m.	LUCY
James McMann's bl. m.	CORA

One of the most interesting races of the year may be looked for between the above-named young mares. Rosamond won all her engagements in the Spring—eight in number. Lucy won the purse and stake of $1,500 in great style, beating Amber, Daisy Burns, Zenobia, Black Olinda and Smoke. Cora made the best three year old time on record, and Mr. McMann recently offered to match her against General Butler, he to pull a wagon. Therefore a close and fast race is expected.

A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½ and 2¼ P. M.

The boats leave James-slip ferry at 2 P. M. and 34th-st. every five minutes.

The Astoria ferry is running regularly from 92d-st. throughout the day.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
MARIE BONFANTI, RITA SANGALLI,
and FIFTY DANSEUSES,
from the principal European theatres.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
DAZZLING ARMORS,
STARTLING EFFECTS.
And the bewildering
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.

Seats secured six days in advance.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order that families and residents from suburban cities may avoid the great rush at night, and have an opportunity of witnessing this the
GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGE,
produced at an expense of
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces a
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIRD GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Sept 29, at 1 o'clock,
THE BLACK CROOK
and the
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET,
in precisely the same style as presented at night.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS EVENING will be presented
A NEW COMEDY,
By Benjamin Webster, Esq., Jr., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
With New and Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Appointments,
AND A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Dr. Westland Marston's greatly successful
NEW COMEDY
entitled
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE,
(and other novelties)
are in active preparation, to be given alternately with the FAST FAMILY; thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, (who will make her first appearance at this theatre,) and other members of the company not comprised in the present performance.

Acting Manager	Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director	Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter	Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer	Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WINTER GARDEN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the wonderful
BUISLAY FAMILY,
BUISLAY FAMILY,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING.
Also at a GRAND MATINEE } EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
in series of their marvelous performances, embracing
THE STARTLING NIAGARA LEAP,
By JULIO and GRUET BUISLAY,
ICARIAN GAMES.
GRAND TABLEAUX.
The great feat of equilibrium entitled
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
By ETTIENNE BUISLAY.
Also, in the new act entitled
THE CHILDREN OF THE AIR.
And a grand ballet divertissement entitled
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA.

La Maja de Sevigila	Senorita Rosita.
Lorenzo	Henri Auguste.
Peatro	Auguste Buislay.
Father Pedro	Adolph Buislay.

Concluding with the comic pantomime of the
VILLAGE APOTHECARY.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER........Director
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 27,
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in Dion Boucicault's drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS,
Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story.
New scenery, painted by G. Hayes and D. A. Strong.
The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1—AMERICAN COUSIN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—ICE WITCH MATINEE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
The undoubtedly great success of the excellent comedy,
A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
and the burlesque extravaganza of
RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE,
induces the managers to announce a repetition
ALL THE WEEK.
The entire company will appear: Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wilkins, Wall, Bland, Miss Mandeville, Cole, &c., with the celebrated burlesque actress, Miss FANNY YOUNG.
In rehearsal, the genuine version of
EICHBERG'S "DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA."
Commence at 8 precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The magnificent Drama of the
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
The famous Drama of the
SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager........G. L. FOX.
GRACE DARLING.
THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES.

Miss FANNY HERRING	as	Grace Darling
Mr. G. L. FOX	as	Timothy Seagull

IRVING HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

Messrs. JARRETT and PALMER take pleasure in announcing to the American public that they have engaged for the ensuing season those celebrated artistes,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
from the St. James and Egyptian Halls, London, where they appeared
ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS
in their popular fashionable
MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS,
as performed by them before the Prince of Wales and the elite of the London society.
In the course of the entertainment,
MRS. HOWARD PAUL
will appear and sing Henry Russell's celebrated descriptive songs, entitled
THE SHIP ON FIRE.
THE DREAM OF THE REVELER,
and present her extraordinary
LIVING PHOTOGRAPH
of the great English tenor
MR. SIMS REEVES.

MR. HOWARD PAUL
will present his original sketch, embodying a little scene of conjugal life, entitled
RIPPLES ON THE LAKES,
and sing during the evening the favorite old ballad,
WHEN GEORGE THE THIRD WAS KING.
Full particulars will shortly be given to the public.
Sale of tickets to commence this morning, at Irving Hall, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved chairs, 50 cents extra.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
GRAND
INAUGURAL
CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1,
BY THE
MAX STRAKOSH
GREAT
MUSICAL ALLIANCE,
consisting of the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS:
Mlle. MATHILDE PLODOWSKA,
Prima Donna Soprano, from the La Scala, Milan; her first appearance in America.
Mlle. FRIDA DE GEBELE,
The brilliant Prima Donna Contralto.
Signor GUISEPPE LIMBERTI,
The great Italian Tenore, his first appearance in America.
HERR KARL FORMES,
The renowned Basso.
F. JEHIN PRUME,
Late Violinist to the King of Prussia.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN,
The original and brilliant Pianist.
Prof. S. BEHRENS,
The accomplished Maestro, will preside at the pianoforte.
CARDS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Seats can be obtained (without extra charge) at Messrs. Chickering's Piano Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway, above 4th-st.; Root & Anthony's, Nassau-st.; J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

The grand piano used by Herr Boekelman is from the manufactory of Chickering & Sons.

BUDWORTH MINSTRELS.

Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.

We defy competition in the production of novelties. First week of the wonderful EGYPTIAN SPHYNX, CAMELE, AN HORRIBLE TALE, THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD, SOLON SHINGLE. Concluding each evening with the VIRGINNY CUPIDS.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 precisely.

GUSTAVUS GEARY'S BALLAD CONCERT—TO-NIGHT—Irving Hall, assisted by several leading artists. Mme. De Lussan, Miss Mina Geary, Mr. J. Farley, Mr. E. Hoffman, Mr. W. S. Pontin, and Mr. J. S. McSorley. Tickets $1 each. No reserved seats. No postponement.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

LECTURES.

LECTURES BY A LADY.—MRS. MINNIE MERTON will lecture at College Hall, No. 814 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The [illegible]*. TO-MORROW EVENING—Subject—*Man is a Little Universe.* Admittance 10 cents.

DENTISTRY.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.—TEETH EXTRACTED without extra charge, under nitrous oxide, where others are inserted. Sets of rubber teeth with plumpers, to restore the rotundity of the face, light and durable. Plumpers made to old sets of teeth on short notice. Elegant sets from $10 to $15, at No. 216 6th-av., near 14th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., NO. 32 PINE-ST.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

to attend a popular festival that was to be held on the spot. The town of Flensburg and the Isle of Als or Alsen, be it kept in mind, are no part of those northern districts of which the cession is proposed. Indeed, the Prussians, whatever else they may in their fit of generosity be inclined to give up, will certainly never consent to part with that strong position between Duppel and Sonderborg for which they fought so stoutly in 1860, and which they now look upon as the key to the whole of their northern frontier. The commotion naturally created among the people by the prospect of having a voice in their future destinies may afford a pretext either for abandoning the promised *plébiscite* altogether, or for putting such a restraint on the "free vote of the people" as to obtain just such a result as may suit the originators of the scheme, and no other.

Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt.

The *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin publishes the names of the districts ceded to Prussia by the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, that is to say: the Landgravate of Homburg, including the bailiwick of Meissenheim, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, between the course of the Nahe and that of the Glan, and inclosed between the Prussian province of the Rhine and Rhenish Bavaria, besides the circles of Riedenkopf and Vœhl, the northwest part of that of Giessen—without the town of that name—and, finally, Riedelheim and Niederursel. But, on the other hand, the Grand Duchy receives some little pieces of territory which previously belonged to Nassau and Electoral Hesse. In reality, therefore, that journal remarks, the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt is not very hardly treated.

Ratification of the Treaties and Miscellaneous.

The ratification of the treaties of alliance were exchanged on the 8th inst. between Prussia and Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Brunswick, Anhalt, Altenburg, the two Schwarzbergs, Waldeck, the two Lippes, Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, Reuss, Yunger Branch and the Hanes Towns, and between Prussia and the two Mecklenburgs on the 10th. Up to the present time the negotiations with Saxony have not referred to that kingdom's future position in the North German Confederation. Before entering into negotiations on this subject Prussia demands that Saxon troops should evacuate Konigstein. It is believed that the evacuation of that fortress will take place very shortly.

On the 10th, in the Upper House, the Committee on the Annexation Bill recommended the adoption, without alteration, of the bill in the amended form in which it was passed by the Lower House. The bill, thus amended, was passed by a large majority. Previous to the vote Her von Busche Streithord put in a protest against the annexation of Hanover.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the Loan Bill definitely resolved to recommend to the House the rejection of the loan of 60,000,000 demanded by the Government, and the adoption of the bill, as amended in Committee, authorizing the issue of Treasury bonds to the value of 30,000,000 thalers, payable in one year. The Minister of Finance declared that this amendment was unacceptable, and added that the Government attached no importance to the resolution of the Committee, and hoped that a more favorable result would be obtained from a full House.

A meeting of Liberal members of the former Diet of the Duchy of Nassau had unanimously voted an address to the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck, acknowledging the annexation of the Duchy, and requesting a decision supporting the interests of the country in the claims made by the Duke to the Ducal domains. A deputation of seven members had been chosen to present the address.

The commander of the Prussian troops stationed in the Elbe Duchies had received orders to reduce the regiments under his command to a peace footing.

The *New Prussian* (*Cross*) *Gazette* gives a complete denial to the intelligence from Paris published by the *Independance Belge*, that the Emperor Napoleon had thanked the King of Prussia for sparing the integrity of Saxony, and had declared that King William would render him an infinite service by making further concessions to the sovereignty of the Saxon monarch.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* states that numerous petitions had arrived in Berlin, protesting against the retrocession of any part of Schleswig to Denmark.

On the 11th, in the Chamber of Deputies, the bill for the election of Deputies to a German Parliament came on for discussion. Count Bismarck was present. Herr Swesten, the reporter of the Committee, made a speech recommending the adoption of the Committee's propositions, and stating that the present bill should be considered not as the completion but as the commencement of the unity of Germany. Amendments were made by Herr Salisch, recommending open voting at the elections, by Herr Kosch demanding that the candidates should have full liberty of speech during the elections, and by Herr Schultz, who proposed that the members of the Parliament should receive payment. These amendments were all seconded. A general debate ensued, the bill being opposed by Herren Groote, Strosses and Gerlach, and supported by Herren Hanolwitz, Semsen and Lorre. Herr Twesten finally replied to the objections raised against the bill. The debate on the paragraphs of the bill were defended.

The *New Prussian Cross Gazette* of the 11th says: "We consider it doubtful that the amnesty will be granted on the occasion of the entry of the troops into Berlin, as the Government have got up a plan of such measure, but have not yet made any decision on the subject. On the other hand, we may assume that when the amnesty is issued it will be found to extend to civilians. The Government has ordered the fourth battalions of the infantry regiments to be disbanded. Those soldiers belonging to these battalions who are not dismissed are to be drafted into the reserve battalions."

The semi-official *North-German Gazette* says: "The reopening of the Eastern question might disturb Prussia in her organization of the North-German Confederation and divert public attention from the establishment of the political relations of Germany. We rather doubt that the Eastern question will this time assume a peaceful phrase."

AUSTRIA.

Austria and Hungary.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Thursday, Sept. 6.

If one were to judge of the position of Austria from the tendency of the press of Vienna he might really believe she was about to gravitate towards Pesth, and that her face is turned towards the East and her back to the West. Hungary is now more important than all the rest of the world to her; next comes Candia and its insurrection. The list which has been published of the Hungarian Ministry is not to be relied upon, but if—and there is an immense potency in this if—the Emperor's mind remain unchanged there will be a Hungarian Ministry soon announced, of which M. Andrassy will be the head, and of which the men named before will, with the exception of M. Lonyay, be members. If Austria did not possess so much vitality of a negative kind in the external interests which keep her alive one might despair of her lasting much longer if he formed his opinions from those of the consulting physicians about her bed. The death rattle will be heard in her throat, say the Germans the moment the Hungarian *êljen* is heard over their *dualismus*; and that is the cry which will raise her from her couch and restore her to strength say the Magyars. The demand for a constitution will, no doubt, be made with greater vigor from all the various non-Hungarian Provinces, and the want of any definite statement respecting the views of the Government—of the Emperor and his Ministers—encourages the discontented. It may be doubted whether the accession of power to be derived from the contentment of the Magyars would be any adequate compensation for the agitation which will arise among the Germans, as well as the Croatians and Slaves for representation and self-government. But if the Magyars get what they want, or as much as can be given to them with any regard to the maintenance of Imperial power, it is much to be hoped that they will apply their energies to the civilization of their people, to the reclamation of their wastes, the making of roads, and to other improvements which would, if effected, remove from Hungary the reproaches that may justly be addressed to her in her present condition. In fact, all the efforts to open communications through Hungary are due to the Austrians during the period of their so-called usurpation, and the last thing a Magyar Diet seems to think about is any great social reform, or any real improvement in the condition of the people. Brave, subtle, incessant in politics, strenuous for their rights, they are apt to treat other races with *hauteur* and irritating condescension, and they have made the Slaves feel that they ought to have the same guarantees for their political safety that the Hungarians obtained from the weakness rather the goodwill of Germanic Austria. The prorogation of the Hungarian Diet as soon as the news of the battle of Custozza reached Venice aroused suspicion and anger in the minds of the Magyars, which caused them to hear of the misfortune of Königgrätz with sullen indifference, and have inspired them with a resolution to take now or never the privileges they have demanded from the weak hand of Austria. The report of Prince Moritz Esterhazy's retirement from the Ministry is contradicted by the Austrian *Zeitung*, but the *Presse*, which originated it, declares that the news will be found true after all, and as the Prince has got leave of absence for some weeks sees in that circumstance a full vindication of the story. For the time Italy is lost sight of, but it is remarked Gen. Menabrea's mission has not been so speedily accomplished as men expected, and, it is said, questions arising out of the disposal of the materials of war in the forts have more to do with the complications that have arisen than any real difficulty in the appropriation of the Lombardo-Venetian debt, or of the principles on which peace is to be based.

The Right of Dispossessed Sovereigns.

Correspondence of the London News, Sept. 7.

One point which I am told that Austria insists upon as a *sine qua non* is that the right of the dispossessed sovereigns in Italy to the property held by them as private persons shall be recognized and maintained. And I believe that the answer which has been made to this demand on the part of Italy has been that the Italian Government is perfectly ready to recognize and maintain all rights to which those princes may lay legal claim, as they would do those of any other individual, with the understanding, however, that the princes in question shall also recognize their debts to the various States which they formerly ruled, and that a regular account shall be taken, and a proper "liquidation" made accordingly. And I am informed that the amount of the *per contra* claims thus to be settled is, especially in the case of the Duke of Modena, very large. The property of the Grand Duke of Tuscany was never confiscated, as was that of the Duke of Modena, when he went away; and he (the Grand Duke) has been in the receipt of the revenue of his property ever since. I think I can confirm what I told you some time since respecting the decided intention of the Italian Government with respect to negotiations with Rome. This Government will not make any first step or overture toward any such object. They will await what may come from the other side. And there is, as indeed I told you a few days ago, no truth in the report that negotiations have been resumed. I think the Government are wise in thus refraining, and that such a policy will be more likely to produce the possibility of an agreement than making advances on their side. But, as I said before, the probable policy and course of action of the Holy See are wholly incalculable. No man—and probably not even any priest—knows what the ultimate decision of the Holy Father is likely to be.

Movements of the Emperor.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* of Sept. 9, has the following:

"The Emperor of Austria, being detained in his capital by serious affairs of State, has been obliged to abandon his projected excursion to Trieste, where His Majesty intended to visit the Empress of Mexico, his sister-in-law, and also to pass in review the squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral de Tegetthof."

The same journal has the following:

"A letter from Vienna says that the Emperor of Austria treated with the greatest consideration the Italian Envoy charged with the negotiations of peace. His Majesty is said to have specially remarked to Gen. Menabrea that the cession of Venetia to France had not been intended to wound the national sentiment in Italy, but to execute engagements previously contracted with the Emperor Napoleon, by the terms of which Austria, whether victorious or vanquished, was bound to lend herself to the accomplishment of the French programme of 1859."

Negotiations with Italy.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 11.

The peace negotiations between Austria and Italy are progressing slowly. Nothing is yet arranged relative to the financial questions. In consequence of an invitation from the Austrian Government, two delegates will proceed to-morrow to Udine, where a conference will be held to consider measures for facilitating the postal and telegraphic communication between Italy and Austria. The resentment of Italy at the patronizing tone of the Emperor Napoleon's letter to the King, and the proposal to leave it to the Venetians to decide which mode of government they prefer, is expressed in the *Nazione*. The official journal states positively that upon the popular vote in Venetia taking place the King's Government will make no change in the political, military, or administrative position it has taken up in that province in the name of national right. This declaration has been communicated to all the King's Commissioners in Venetia. Meanwhile, however, Italy is proceeding to place her army on something like a peace footing. A royal decree has been issued, ordering the dismissal of 58,000 men of the classes of 1842 and 1843, and of all those who voluntarily enlisted in the regular army during the war.

The Fleet—Proposed Reform.

The Austrian fleet at Trieste had received orders to sail to Pola and Fiume, to disarm.

An entire reform in the present military system of Austria is spoken of, and it is said means will eventually be adopted for doubling the available forces of the Austrian Empire. The Archduke Albrecht was expected to be appointed Generalissimo of the Austrian army. The Minister of War had issued an order, according to which the regiments of the Austrian army hitherto bearing the names of the King and Princes of Prussia and Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Baden-Baden will no longer be so designated.

Field-Marshal Baron John is appointed Austrian Minister of War and Chief of the Staff.

The Expected Diplomatic Circular—The Eastern Question.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says a diplomatic circular may be expected shortly from the Foreign Office, in which a very decided tone will be taken. The circular will allude to the system of proceedings of violence that have become prevalent in Europe for the settlement of disputed questions, instancing the cases of the Danish Duchies, the Danubian Principalities, and the recent war and annexations in Germany; and will declare that Russia will act in future as her interests dictate, and without showing greater regard for treaties than has been shown by her neighbors.

The same correspondent also says there are various indications that the Eastern question will again before long become prominent. Russia is concentrating at Kharkov, convenient for a start in various directions. In Servia large armaments have for some time past been making, and National Committees are said to be active in the Christian provinces of Turkey, and only wait a signal to bring about an insurrection.

The question of the reorganization of the French army was attracting the attention of the Paris journals.

The Bourse on the 10th was flat. Rentes closed at 70f. 25c.

HOLLAND.

A Popular Disturbance.

A popular disturbance took place at Amsterdam on the 11th in consequence of the annual Fair having been prohibited by the authorities on account of the cholera. The populace invaded the Bourse, and business was completely stopped.

ITALY.

GOSSIP FROM ROME.

Position of the Pope—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

I mentioned in my last letter that the rumor of a prolongation of the French occupation was traceable to a dispatch from Monsignor Chigi to Cardinal Antonelli. The dispatch, which arrived on the 18th of August, states that the Nuncio had seen M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who told him that the Emperor, considering the present complications and what they might lead to, was undecided about the withdrawal of the army of occupation on the 15th of December, the extreme limit assigned by the Convention. At the same time the Minister reminded the Nuncio that the Roman Legion would then be complete and at the disposal of the Pontifical Government. The Nuncio, in the confidential part of his dispatch, attributes the hesitation of the Emperor to the impression produced upon him by an address from the French hierarchy. In fact this body has simultaneously drawn up two addresses, one to the Emperor and one to the Pope, and each bears the signatures of all the bishops of France with but one or two exceptions. The Emperor is informed that if he abandons the Holy Father, the bishops will with one accord quit their sees, and hasten to attend the Sovereign Pontiff, wherever he may fix his residence; and the ruler of France is thus menaced with an emigration of the whole episcopate. On the other hand, the Pope is conjured to effect all the reforms which are compatible with the canon law and the rights of the Holy See. I do not positively know whether His Holiness has yet received this address, but you may be assured that it is in existence. The movement is said to have originated with Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, a prelate disliked by the Reactionary party here, and it has greatly embarrassed the Papal Court. The Pontifical Government might have objected, with an appearance of justice and reason, to the propositions of the Ambassador of France, a layman, Voltairian in his principles, and representing a Government here considered revolutionary, but there is a feeling that it will be difficult to offer the same resistance to the French bishops. Nevertheless, the Court of Rome appears to be intrenching itself for the struggle. Some persons who very often see the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, and who had a long conversation with them last Monday, declare that they are resolved to do nothing. The Reactionary party has decided to await the death of the Emperor, which they imagine to be at hand, and the convulsion expected to arise in Italy from the amnesty extended to Mazzini. The last congregation of Cardinals, in rejecting the scheme for vesting a protectorate in Napoleon, declared against showing any preference of France to the other Catholic Powers, and also against yielding anything to her dictation. The French Government regarded Cardinal Antonelli as the most docile instrument of the Napoleonic policy, but he has proved its boldest antagonist, and is, in fact, opposed to all change. Nor is it difficult to understand why the Court of Rome, which represents a principle, should cling to ancient rights, here considered prescriptive and sacred, though it may occasionally seem to swerve from the traditional course for the sake of expediency. But there is no reason why it should set itself against improvement in internal administration, since Pius IX., at the beginning of his reign, introduced many reforms in that respect. If there is no reason, however, there is a cause, and where the clog lies is no secret. The Pope's return from Gaeta vested the temporal Government in a clique, which in Rome is called the *Ciocceria*, from the fact of Cardinal Antonelli (the Secretary of State,) Monsignor Ferrari (Minister of Finance,) Monsignor Berardi (Under-Secretary of State,) and nearly all the high functionaries, having originally come from the province of Frosinone and from Velletri, nicknamed *Ciocceria*, and being thus united by communion of blood, of interest and of views. Any modification of the *status quo*, introducing changes in the wheels of Government, would derange this nice adjustment of interests and emoluments. Pius IX. has the best intentions, and is honest, liberal, and religious, but he is very imperfectly informed of what passes around him, and at his great age lacks the courage to break through the toils by which he is environed. The clique and its adherents work on his timidity, and incessantly urge him to decide on seeking an asylum in some foreign country on the departure of the French. Indications are not wanting of a reaction of this character having occurred in the Vatican within the last ten days. The *Osservatore Romano* has barely escaped suppression for having asserted that the Holy Father should remain at Rome, whatever might happen; and this once ultra journal is still in jeopardy. Though the Pope, gentle and charitable, recoils from the extreme measure which the reactionists pester him to adopt, he has deposed Mons. Nussi (d'Udine) from the special censorship of the *Osservatore*, as this writer had the indiscretion to approve the cession of Venetia, and to say that he desired the independence of Italy. Nor is Mons. Nussi, who has been sent to do penance in a convent, the only victim. The editorship of the journal has been taken from the Abbé Zanelli, and intrusted to Sig. Casoni, an emigrant from Bologna, who comes from retirement at St. Eusebio, a celebrated house of the Jesuits; and Mons. Nussi is succeeded by Mons. Arrighi, a prelate not much suspected of Liberalism, and who will, doubtless, show himself, like the majority of the Roman dignitaries, more Austrian than Austria.

In respect to the departure of the Pope, it is rather significant that the Holy Father has lately transmitted considerable sums to foreign banks, and some may consider it significant that he has dispatched Monsignor Micaleff to Malta, to make a report on the capabilities of Valetta. Monsignor Micaleff was formerly Bishop of Malta, and starts on his mission to-morrow, under the pretext of visiting the Island of Gozo.

Last Saturday the Pope visited the French national Church of St. Louis, to celebrate the *fête* day there, and, as this Legitimist festival has been adopted by the Imperial Government, the Count de Sartiges and other high French functionaries attended in state at the door to receive the Holy Father. A considerable crowd had assembled in the Piazza, and there was a little cheering and some waving of handkerchiefs here and there, but the public attitude was cold, and the ear caught none of those noisy plaudits which have greeted the appearance of Pius IX. during the last four years. It can no longer be disputed that the cheers usually come mostly from hirelings, whom the police engage to follow the Pope's carriage, and who receive five pauls a head for this service; and the Liberals are partly right in attributing the silence of the crowd on this occasion to the exhaustion of the fund appointed for the purposes of applause. But something must be allowed for the timidity of the clerical party in the present situation of affairs, and also for the effect produced by the conduct of the Government, which, as well as the Holy Father himself, has an unhappy faculty of converting best friends into enemies.

The *Economist* makes a statement which has much significance, as showing that the United States Government is falling into our old mistake of bending the public taste to political objects. England has paid dearly for the Methuen treaty with gout and Philistinism, the necessary consequences of a change from pure wines to those brandied compounds called port and sherry. The American Board of Customs, it seems, keep spies at the principal French seaports to ascertain the quantities of wine shipped for the States, and these spies send over false statements of the value of the wines. The result is that the wines are confiscated for being declared under their true value, and they are seized to such an extent—$300,000 worth of Bordeaux being confiscated at New-Orleans alone in the course of a very short time—that the French dealers cannot go on much longer. It is said, too, that the spies forward the retail prices of wines at Havre, which of course are much higher than their wholesale prices at Bordeaux, and that from the customs dividing the profits of confiscation with the spies, a direct premium is placed upon spying and seizure.

The Position of the Pope.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

In accordance with the directions of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, special devotions were observed in the principal churches and chapels of the diocese of Dublin on Sunday, to implore the Almighty to arrest the dangers which threaten the Supreme Pontiff. In the Cathedral, Marlborough-street, the ceremonies were conducted with more than usual solemnity. At 12 o'clock a grand pontifical high mass, at which the Cardinal Archbishop was present, was celebrated. Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Bombay, celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father O'Reilly and Rev. Father Donnelly. Rev. Mr. Irwin acted as master of the ceremonies. A vast congregation thronged every part of the church. When the procession, headed by the cross-bearer and acolyte, proceeded up the sanctuary to the altar, the choir sung the "Ecce Sacerdos." At the conclusion of the mass his Eminence ascended the pulpit and delivered an appropriate address, taking for his text the gospel of the day. Having expatiated on the text and explained its meaning, his Eminence proceeded to observe that since his return from Rome, the capital and centre of Christianity, he had been desirous of an opportunity of addressing his flock. The faith of Ireland was spoken of with praise throughout the entire world, and the Irish people were everywhere looked upon as worthy children of their martyred ancestors. Their virtues, especially their spirit of obedience and of subordination, were brought out into strong relief at this day by the insubordination and revolutionary doctrines that everywhere prevailed in Europe. Irish Catholics had lost much—they had lost their property and their independence, but they retained what was infinitely more precious than any earthly blessing, the gift of the Catholic faith. As a Catholic nation, Ireland still held a high place among the nations of the earth, and the Sovereign Pontiff, to whom all her trials and sufferings were well known, looked with affection on our country, as one of the brightest gems that adorned the universal Church. They were assembled that day to show their love for the Holy See by uniting their prayers with those of their brethren throughout the length and breadth of Ireland to implore the protection of Heaven on behalf of the Sovereign Pontiff in the danger that at present menaced his liberty of action. His Eminence then proceeded to set forth the claims which the Pope has upon the love of all Catholics, the perils which at present encompassed him, and the way in which the love of his children might be most profitably exhibited toward him, which was by prayer and material aid.—*Freeman's Journal.*

TURKEY.

THE REVOLT IN CANDIA.

Disaffection at Epirus—The Turks Say no Greek Blood has yet been Shed.

The Pasha of Epirus having demanded that all the Christians in that province should sign a declaration of fidelity to the Sultan, the inhabitants of forty villages have declared their independence and taken refuge in the mountains. A dispatch from Constantinople says:

Mustapha Pasha has left here for Candia with conciliatory propositions from the Porte to the Cretan insurgents. Many of the Mussulmans of the rural districts of Candia have abandoned their homes and taken refuge in Canea. The Turkish authorities declare, notwithstanding the assertions of the Greek journal that not a single drop of Greek blood has been shed since the outbreak of the disturbances. They declare, moreover, that the Christians have assassinated several Mussulmans and seized the cattle and property of those who had fled to Canea.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

ANOTHER FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee on American Affairs—He Wants War with the United States Very Much Indeed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Sept. 24, 1866.

ANOTHER FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

The holding of the annual Provincial Exhibition here this week, appears to have given cause for alarm in connection with the Fenian movement. It is thought by many that the gathering of so many people at one point affords an opportunity for the lawless and wickedly inclined to raise a disturbance, and consequently a Fenian raid; but sensible people are puzzled to understand what object could be gained by getting up a disturbance in the metropolis of Western Canada at such a time. The greatest likelihood would be an attempt to cross the frontier, as the exhibition would favor such a thing far more than a rising or disturbance in this city. Be it as it may, the alarm has been given, and the requisite precautions have been taken to prevent such an occurrence as that alluded to. Attorney-General West, the other day, countermanded his circular touching the arrest of suspected Fenians, and during the present week, any person suspected or showing symptoms of favoring Fenianism, will be immediately arrested. About one thousand special constables have been duly sworn in to protect the city; the military are at their posts, and everything has been done to meet whatever emergency may arise. It is well to be on the alert, and amply provided for any unforeseen occurrence likely to transpire, but it is too bad to get up an unnecessary alarm, and throw the country into a state of excitement. There is certainly no good cause for the belief that anything in the way of a Fenian raid or local disturbance will arise just now. The authorities have acted wisely, however, in thus allaying the excitement, and doing whatever was necessary to prepare for the worst. The Provincial Exhibition opens to-morrow, but the great crowd will not be here before to-morrow.

MR. M'GEE ON THE AMERICANS AND FENIANISM.

Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Minister of Emigration and Agriculture, and Member of Parliament for West Montreal, has been addressing the people of London and Hamilton upon the great topics of the day—Confederation and Fenianism. Mr. McGee chose for his subject in London, "The Future of British North America;" and at Hamilton he spoke upon "Manifest Destiny—The Doctrine and the Doctors." At London he confined himself principally to a discussion of the real merits of the proposable union of all the British American Provinces, and said very little with reference to Fenianism; but at Hamilton he made the Americans and Fenians his special objects of attack, and dressed them off in his well-known eloquent and scathing fashion. Referring to the doctrine of manifest destiny, as advocated in the United States, he said that its doctors held it to be a cardinal principle that two different forms of Government should not exist on this continent, but that the democratic form should hold uncontrolled sway in the New World; the doctrine, however, had not been successful thus far, and it was apparent that British America was establishing such a system as might prove beneficial even to the United States, for they could copy from us, and thereby improve their own system, which had not been found to be the best in existence. British America was laying the foundation of a new Power, but it was by no means hostile to Republican America. The people here had their destiny to work out, and they intended to do it in their own way, despite the advice of doctors on the other side of the line. If the system should unfortunately fail to answer the desired end, the coming generation would certainly find that they were not bound down to it, but could, if they saw fit, change the form to suit them. It was no use trying to force the manifest doctrine of the United States upon these Provinces, for the people did not want it; they were determined to work out the problem of self-government in their own way. With regard to the two systems, that of the United States and our own, there was a wide dissimilarity, for the one was democratic and the other monarchical, with just enough of the former in it to render it suitable. Mr. McGee was severe upon the American system, but particularly the power it gives the people in the appointment of the judiciary, for the elective principle as carried out in that respect gave the thief a vote in the election of the Judge who tried him. To him it was quite clear that the doctors of manifest destiny in the United States were endeavoring to force Canada into annexation; but he held that if they imagined they could accomplish their designs, they never were more mistaken. It was a disgrace and a shame for our neighbors to hound on a set of ruffians who, borrowing the cause of Ireland for a pretext, used it as a carricature to frighten the people of Canada with, caused us to keep a force on the frontier, and took from their peaceful labors our sons of toil to shed their blood in defence of the country for a quarrel not of our seeking.

Hitherto the members of the Canadian Government have kept quiet upon the subject of unfair treatment on the part of the Americans, but Mr. McGee spoke out boldly on Saturday night. The Imperial Government spoke in terms of the highest commendation of the action taken by the United States authorities in June last, and Lord Monck, the Governor-General, in opening Parliament at Ottawa, reiterated the praise bestowed by his imperial masters, and unquestionably his advisers were responsible for the language they put into his mouth. It will, therefore, surprise people to hear that Mr. McGee denounces the United States Government, and blames the Imperial authorities for lavishing undeserved praise upon the United States, in connection with the Fenian raid. His language on Saturday night is the language of the great majority of the people of Canada, for it is generally believed that the action of President Johnson was by no means willingly taken. Mr. McGee declared that the Americans deserved no thanks for what they did, for it was only their duty to prevent an invasion, and when they did act it was with tardiness and reluctance; hence he could not see why in England so much praise was bestowed upon the American Government. In his opinion, the Americans by their conduct toward this province, were digging a trench between them and us, deeper than the St. Lawrence and wider than Lake Ontario. He was particularly severe upon Mr. Morrill and Mr. Potter, who, he said, were endeavoring to force their manifest destiny upon us—the former by means of abolishing the Reciprocity Treaty, and the latter by insisting that Canada was ready for annexation. So far there was no sign that we could not exist without a treaty of Reciprocity, and as for Annexationists, why they could all be counted on the fingers of his hands. With all their boasted liberty, we had more than the Americans, for no man here was afraid to express an unpopular opinion, and we enjoyed all the freedom that we desired. It was unfair, then, for the doctors of manifest destiny to annoy us, as they did, by the encouragement they were giving to the Fenians. So long as we were content with our present state the Americans should let us alone. The idea that England was tired of us was absurd. He believed she might as well part with Portsmouth or Plymouth as Canada; and that she had no intention of setting us adrift was plain from the fact that she was sending over large numbers of troops and doing everything she could to assist us in defending the country against aggression. It was quite evident, he thought, that if the present state of things continued; if we were to be harrassed and annoyed much longer on our frontier, a demand upon England would have to be made that the empire should put an end to this sort of thing. What had we here to do with the wrongs or grievances of Ireland? If they had to be dealt with, let it be done in Ireland. He expected England, so long as she was desirous of retaining this colony, to see to it that we were not assailed by such ruffianism as the Americans were patronizing just now in the form of Fenianism. Let the Americans work out their destiny as they please, we were content to work out ours in our own way, and we trusted not to be subjected in future to such treatment as was meted out to us.

The Minister of Agriculture was listened to by a large audience. On the platform with him were the Mayor, who is also member of Parliament for the city, Hon. Isaac Buchanan, Bishop Farrell, of the Roman Catholic Church; Rev. Dr. Ormston, and others of influence. He was frequently interrupted with applause, and his views appeared to be fully approved. He will deliver the inaugural address at the opening of the Provincial Exhibition here, having gone to Niagara Falls to recruit for a few days.

The Lamirande Extradition Case.

From the Montreal Herald.

The following letter has been received by the legal advisers of Lamirande in this country, from their agent in London. We may add that a petition to Her Majesty has been prepared, and will be forwarded, praying for her intervention to obtain the restoration of Lamirande to the jurisdiction of our Courts:

LONDON, E. C., 7th Sept., 1866.

J. Doutre, Esq., Q. C., Advocate, Montreal:

DEAR SIR: Your telegram, dated Montreal, 30th ultimo, reached us on the morning of the 1st instant, and we immediately placed ourselves in communication with Lord Carnarvon, who happened to be in Hampshire. On the 2d one of our partners went down to His Lordship, who stated he was not acquainted with any of the parties named, but had received a telegram from Lord Monck, saying that Lamirande would arrive in England, but not saying who he was or how coming. His Lordship, therefore, did not see how he was to interfere.

By notes and telegram we instructed our agents at Londonderry, who, in consequence of the *Damascus* staying so short a time, were only able to ascertain that the parties were on board and had proceeded to Liverpool, and to so inform us. This information reached us on the 4th, the *Damascus* having touched at Londonderry at 8 P. M. on the 3d.

Our information was so meagre that it was impossible to make an affidavit strong enough to apply, with the slightest chance of success, to a Judge for *habeas corpus*, and, it being the vacation here, to get hold of a Judge at all would be a work of some difficulty. We therefore, by telegraph, instructed our agents at Liverpool to go on board the steamer immediately on her arrival, see the prisoner and ascertain the facts, and send us up affidavit by that night's post, so as to enable us to get *habeas corpus* and intercept the parties in London. Our agents were not allowed that night to have an interview with the prisoner. They, however, managed to keep him in Liverpool, and in the morning made an application to the Stipendiary Magistrate for an order to have him brought before him. This the Magistrate refused to grant, and declined in any way to interfere. Our agents then applied to the French Consul, but found him antagonistic to the prisoner. The Police were applied to, but with equally bad success, the keeper of the prison where he was booking him as "in transit." This information reached us by telegraph about 3:30 on the 5th, and with it a description of the prisoner, and an intimation that the whole party, supplemented by the presence of a Liverpool detective, would reach London about nine, *en route* for France. An affidavit of facts was also sent by post, to be ready in the morning. The Judge not being in town, the only chance left was, by some means, to keep Lamirande in London until we could make our application. To do this, we applied at Scotland Yard to Sir Richard Mayne, who consulted Mr. Waddington, the Under Secretary for State; but after some consideration they decided they could not interfere. We met the prisoner at the station in charge of Melin, Sipling and Carlisle, (a Liverpool detective,) the latter having a regular transit card from the head Liverpool office, and he stated his instructions were from his Superintendent, (who was acting in concert with the French Consul,) to see the prisoner through England, and leave him at Dover in the hands of the French officer, and this he meant to do. Resistance to Carlisle was useless, as the police would be on his side, and would help him as a superior officer. Lamirande seemed exhausted and in a sort of stupor, and unable to attempt an escape, and we were therefore obliged to let him go. The result was that the whole party left London by a very early train for Paris.

We are sorry that we could not carry out your instructions, but everything we could possibly do we did. We found our detectives in London were pretty well up in the story of his capture in Canada, and were expecting every day to have the job of "running him through."

The Provincial Fair.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The Provincial Annual Fair was formally opened to-day. The address was delivered by Hon. Darcey McGee. The attendance is very large and the weather fine.

The China Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The steamship *China* sailed this morning, taking sixty passengers for Liverpool and eight for Halifax. She takes no specie.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

There were four deaths from yellow fever here yesterday.

POLICE TRIALS.

A Variety of Cases—Lager-beer, Clubs and Billingsgate.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

It seems almost impossible to convince policemen that when they are assigned to patrol duty on a certain post they have no right to leave that post, unless they are called away in the performance of police duty. Two-thirds of the cases brought before the Commissioners are for this offence, and in one-half of these the officers offer some petty quibbling falsehood in defence. They all know the rules governing the force, and when they deliberately make up their minds to violate those rules they should be prepared to resign their shields. These cases offer no point of interest to the public, and only wear out the patience of the Commissioners and the reporters.

SICK AND COULDN'T BE FOUND.

A complaint was made against Patrolman Alvin H. Williamson for improper conduct. Dr. Purdy testified that on the night of the 19th September he received a summons by telegraph to attend immediately upon Officer Williamson, who was represented as being very sick. The Doctor hastened to obey the summons, but on reaching the house of the sick man found that the invalid was not at home. The Doctor left an order for Williamson to call at his office next morning, but the officer did not keep the appointment. In the afternoon the Doctor called again at Williamson's residence, and again found he was not at home. He then left orders for the officer to report for duty. Williamson was not present to defend his case, but unless he can show some good and valid excuse for his sham sickness there will be a vacancy in his Precinct.

HAD HIS LAGER.

Officer Rigney, of Brooklyn, plead guilty to being off post and drinking lager beer. He was fairly caught by a sergeant, who was keeping watch of a chowder party composed of roughs. In view of the fact that a German testified that lager beer *would* intoxicate, and that not even Dutchmen could withstand its seductive qualities, Officer Rigney will probably pay dearly for his indulgence.

ASHAMED OF HIMSELF.

Sergeant James M. Carpenter, of Brooklyn, became involved in a little transaction which he admits he is ashamed of. Capt. Waddie charges the sergeant with having permitted a prisoner to escape. The Captain testified that on Sunday, the 2d of September, Sergeant Carpenter left the station-house to arrest a man named David Green, residing at Greenpoint. A warrant had been issued for the arrest of Green, on complaint of a Mrs. Wilson, residing near Flushing, who charged Green with having stolen a watch and chain from her. In the evening the Sergeant returned, and on being interrogated by the Captain said he had not made the arrest. A week later the Captain heard that the Sergeant had made the arrest, but subsequently released the prisoner. The evidence showed that Sergeant Carpenter, on the day charged, went to see Mrs. Wilson about the watch, she being an intimate friend of his. Mrs. W. insisted that Green had stolen the watch, but her husband, who knew Green to be a respectable and wealthy man, would not believe it. The Sergeant and Mr. Wilson drove to Green's place and had a conversation with that gentleman, which resulted in the three driving off to get some lager. Wilson told the Sergeant, while drinking their beer, that Green wasn't the thief, so the officer did not arrest him, but returned the warrant to Mrs. Wilson. Subsequently that lady expressed her satisfaction with the affair, saying that "the matter had been settled." The lady was doubtless wrong in her suspicion, for Mr. Green bears an excellent reputation, and the chief error committed by the Sergeant seems to have been in not having made a truthful report of his action in the matter to his Captain.

A BALLET GIRL INSULTED.

Mrs. Catharine White, who lives with her husband at No. 51 Newark-avenue, and who is attached to the French Ballet Troupe now playing at Niblo's Garden, complained that Officer Fleming Knight insulted her in the street. She testified that on the first night of the representation of the "Black Crook," she was detained at the theatre until after 2 o'clock in the morning. On her way home she met the officer in Cortlandt-street, and he accosted her in an insulting manner, saying that she "must be a gay girl to be out at that time of night." Mrs. White indignantly repelled his insinuation, whereupon the officer called her most indecent names, and followed her some distance, threatening to take her to the station-house. The officer alleges that the lady was standing on the corner of the street, and when told to "move on" was very abusive. The lady's appearance was all in her favor, and no one doubted the truth of her statement.

THE WRONG MAN.

William H. Davenport, a colored gentleman, complained that he was arrested by Officer John Shea, of the Thirteenth Precinct, without cause, and that on the officer's affidavit he was locked up in the Tombs. This arrest caused Davenport to lose six days' work, and to expend $12 to secure his release on bail. When brought to trial he was acquitted of the charge of assault preferred against him by the officer, it being shown that another man was the guilty person. The evidence shows that Davenport lived in a very disorderly locality in Attorney-street. A few nights since a disturbance occurred there, and when Officer Shea attempted to make an arrest he was badly beaten by the crowd. Subsequently he arrested Davenport as one of his assailants, but evidently got the wrong man. During the trial it came out that Davenport, who is decidedly black, is married to a white woman. Some years since he was living in Connecticut with his wife, when some rowdies burnt his house over his head and undertook to mob him. He fired upon the mob, killing one man. For this he was tried and acquitted, but had to leave the place, and so located in this City. He is a quiet, inoffensive-looking man, and his neighbors speak of him as being an industrious and respectable citizen. There is still another charge pending against Officer Shea for having beaten Davenport's wife, but as she was unable, in consequence of her injuries, to attend, the case was adjourned until Wednesday next. Shea bears an enviable reputation as an officer, and was put on the post because it was a bad locality, and the neighbors testify that it has been comparatively quiet while under his care. Davenport admits that there are several colored men living there who look very much like him, and does not charge the officer with any malice. He does not like to lose his time and money, however, in consequence of the officer's errors, without redress.

THE WIFE OF A THIEF.

Mrs. Ellen Frank Haggarty complains that a few days since she and a companion were coming out of a store, when Officer O'Connor, of the Eighth Precinct, called her a thief and a shoplifter, and threatened to arrest her. The officer furthermore went into the store and notified the proprietor to that effect. Mrs. Haggerty claimed to be an honest woman, and the officer could only allege in defence that he had been told she was a thief and a shoplifter. This looked bad for the officer, until the woman admitted that her husband's name was Harry Haggerty, and that he kept a faro bank in Broadway. Thereupon Capt. Mills and one of his ward detectives testified that Harry Haggerty was a notorious thief, and had been known as such for years, and that his wife did not bear a good reputation in the precinct.

LAGER WILL INTOXICATE.

Mr. Simon Seward, of No. 1,332 Third-avenue, was in a lager beer saloon, a few nights ago, in Yorkville, discussing politics with William McManus. The latter individual is admitted to have been very drunk, and the condition of the former was a matter of doubt. The argument ran high, and words waxed warm, until McManus thought to settle the dispute by knocking Seward down. This he did in a manner which would have done credit to a Morrissey or a Heenan, at the same time cutting a severe gash in the face of his antagonist. Seward regained his feet and ran out for an officer, returning in a few moments with Officer Edward Brown at his heels. Before the officer got into the room Seward exclaimed "there is the man that assaulted me—arrest him," but before the words had found an echo, McManus struck out again, and again Mr. Seward was felled to the floor. By this time the officer got inside and tried to arrest McManus, but in the crowd he slipped out and escaped temporarily. He was subsequently arrested, fined $50 and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. Seward now complains that Officer Brown failed to make the arrest at the time he was called on so to do, and that in consequence he got knocked down the second time. Several witnesses, however, testify that the officer was not inside at the time, and that when he did arrive he did everything he could to secure the assailant. The question arose as to whether or not Mr. Seward was intoxicated; he testifying that he had not tasted even so much as a glass of lager that day. Two or three witnesses swore positively that the gentleman had been drinking, and and the proprietor of the place, a German, testified that he himself gave Mr. Seward several glasses of lager-beer, and saw him drink them.

Mr. Acton—But you Germans say lager won't intoxicate.

Witness—Oh, yes it will; lager-beer will make some men drunk.

Mr. Acton—Then you admit lager-beer *will* make Americans drunk?

Witness—Yes, it will make some Americans drunk, and some Dutchmen, too; I have known Dutchmen to get blind drunk on six glasses of lager.

Mr. Acton—That's just what we have been trying to get at for a long time. When you Dutchmen want a license you swear lager ain't intoxicating; but *now* you say it is. Well, I'm glad to have you on my side part of the time.

The case concluded with the complete vindication of the officer, whose conduct, so far from rendering him amenable to punishment, stands to his credit.

ANOTHER CAR SWINDLE.

Mr. John R. Peacock, of No. 160 Perry-street, is on principle opposed to the extortions of the City railroads. He has been in the habit of asking conductors to sell him tickets by the package, and as they do not do it he has refused to pay more than five cents fare. In this way he has ridden frequently at that price. On the 7th of August he got into a Tenth-avenue car and asked the conductor to sell him twenty tickets, which the conductor refused to do. Mr. Peacock then offered five cents in payment for his ride, which sum the conductor accepted. Subsequently the conductor demanded another penny, which Mr. Peacock refused to pay. The conductor stopped the car and called to his assistance Officers McDermott and Rush, and when these policemen got inside the car the conductor undertook to put Mr. Peacock out. A severe struggle ensued, the driver coming to the assistance of the conductor, and the passengers clinging to the legs of Mr. Peacock, while the officers looked on as amused spectators, although they were called upon to arrest both parties. The struggle continued for some minutes, Mr. Peacock holding his position against all assaults of the enemy. Presently a car came along from the opposite direction, and reinforcements were called to assist the conductor. The call was responded to by the driver of the newly arrived car, a large, muscular fellow, who speedily put Mr. Peacock into the street. The expelled individual then called upon Officers McDermott and Rush to arrest the driver, but they refused to do so, alleging that they had seen no breach of the peace. Mr. Peacock therefore preferred charges against them for neglect of duty. If there was not a breach of the peace in this instance, and if there was not a call for the arrest of *some* one, it is hard to see when the services of policemen are required.

A CASE OF CLUBBING.

The case of Officer James H. Tully, accused of clubbing, without cause, Mr. Wm. Dagget, of No. 174 Laurens-street, caused the introduction of a number of female Hibernian witnesses, whose rich brogue was more amusing than edifying. It appears from the evidence that a few nights since Mr. McMahon, a laborer, got very drunk, and instead of going to bed as a respectable man of family should do under such circumstances, he went to sleep on the top of a shed. In the middle of the night he rolled over too far, and fell down into the yard, injuring himself so severely that he was subsequently sent to the hospital. The noise he made soon attracted a crowd to the spot, Officer Tully being one of the many assembled. He raised the man and was trying to get him to the Station-house, where medical attendance could be procured, when several women interfered and insisted on taking charge of the drunken man. The wife of the unfortunate person, however, looked calmly on, and didn't seem to care what became of her husband, remarking that "those who gave him liquor were the proper ones to take care of him." Mrs. Kelly was the most clamorous for the custody of the injured inebriate, and some choice billingsgate was exchanged between her and the officer. Mr. Daggett interfered in behalf of the woman, and in consequence received several blows from the officer's baton. Tully showed that the crowd was very noisy, and determined that he should not take the man to the Station-house, and that no offer of medical assistance was made. Two other officers came to his assistance, and the drunken and bruised man was taken in. The Commissioners were of the opinion that the clubbing of Mr. Daggett was the result of his being in bad company rather than the fault of the officer.

MORE CLUBBING.

Peter Walsh, of No. 72 New Chambers-street, says that a few nights since he got drunk on a very poor article of whisky, and that being out late he was arrested and clubbed by officer Alfred C. Price. He thought it was punishment enough to be obliged to hold that kind of liquor without being clubbed for having taken it aboard. The officer testified that Walsh was drunk, noisy and quaarelsome, and that the clubbing was necessary to render him submissive. Mr. Acton advised Walsh to change his liquor, and to try and find some that was not quite so pugnacious.

MORE WHISKY AND MORE CLUBS.

James Dwyer, of No. 258 Ninth-avenue, complains that he was arrested and clubbed by Sergt. Walter L. Sandford, while he was watching the parade of some soldiers at Volk's Garden. The complainant alleges that his only offence consisted in asking the Sergeant if the smoke of a cigar was offensive to him. The Sergeant proved by two witnesses that Dwyer was drunk and abusive, and that it was necessary to lock him up for two hours before he was in a fit condition to take before a magistrate. Dwyer was also recommended to try a better class of liquor the next time he wanted to get drunk.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—F. K. Sorves, James Barfoot, Feleciano Ortez, Barnard Tomandez, P. Carmailla, W. N. Cunningham, Ignatius Regis, Anto. Robin, Otto Maier, Louis D. Pon, Teo. del Valo de Wanchi, L. M. Ferre, F. Erenchaur, O. D. Aridman, wife and servant; Emilio C. Perez, Balbat Dittbei, Wm. Parkin, Frank. L. Dow, Calin McKenzie, Wm. Buschand and wife, F. Estranda, Mrs. S. Garcia, Mr. Compuzzano, J. H. Bowman, G. W. Hubbard, Capt. Nicholson, John Muchado, Edward Strybus, Frank Cole, Dr. F. D. Newcomb, Lieut.-Col. J. Graham, F. H. Slocane, Chas. P. Fraub, R. Veres, John Dunseith, J. Partin, Mary Albarez, E. H. Bartlett, N. Phillips.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 26.—*In steamship City of London from Liverpool.*—Two Misses Annable, Miss Avins, Miss Avery, Miss Kneller, J. Moore, Mrs. and Miss Moore, child and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Donovan, infant and nurse, Mrs. S. Culpin and 3 children, Miss Ross, Miss Grace, Mrs. Murtland, J. Bates, Miss Ann Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, E. Jackson and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Balpin, Mr. Hilbert, Mr. Reed, A. K. Ireland, M. S. Marshal, A. Kumurean, Mr. Harding, G. Stevens, Louis Reegal, Mr. Murphy, Mrs. Malon, G. W. Mercer, G. McBridge, J. A. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Grace and child, S. McPartland, S. Bartranette, F. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Shannon and three children, Rev. D. Burlingham, lady and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Horsey, W. Lupton, J. Lupton, Mr. Inglehorn, F. Conyers, Mrs. Miller, two children and nurse, Mr. Whiteside, G. B. Beckwal, Miss Whiteside, Mrs. Nurse, Miss G. E. Clutts, Mrs. Hanop, Mrs. Thompson, Miss M. Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. Nutley, Miss Weldron, Mrs. S. Seymour, child and nurse; W. Miller, H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Fergueson, J. Turner, A. Robinson, G. W. Joisha, Mrs. A. A. Thayer, Miss Clinton, Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mme. Muser and sons, Mr. Beech, J. Frew, Dr. and Mrs. Noyes, Mr. Herseman, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Wegart, B. White, J. Harrison, M. O'Farrell, W. Dicksonson, J. B. Grant, E. K. Williams, Mr. Duntzer, Mr. Nurse, J. B. Wallace, W. Brian, J. A. Rell, A. Servy, W. Stuart, O. K. Thurber, and 534 in the steerage.

SEPT. 26—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen, &c.*—D. J. Goldenbergh and wife, Ernst Heye and wife, Rudolph Gebser, F. E. Nieman, Anna Sommers, J. Frederick, Dorette Egling, Dr. C. G. Rau and child, A. Pfingst and wife, T. Bohmer, Elise Mulmayer, E. Engleke and wife, T. Schlenning and family, Elise Meyer, Lina Burchner, E. Dusch, Marie Chiaretto and children, J. Kayser and family, Adam Gullick, Johann Wilh, F. T. Holthaus, G. Loggemann, C. Volker, Philip Gruner and family, Babbette Schugmann, Maria Gluck, C. Siegler and family, H. Kimbell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 52 | Sun sets..... 5 50 | Moon sets.... 8 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 29 | Gov. Island. 10 18 | Hell Gate....11 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Veteran, reported yesterday for Beaufort, should have been Savannah; Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Daniel Webster, Bolger, Mobile, C. A. Whiting & Co.; Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore; Rover, Doane, Wilmington, C. Goodspeed; Columbia, Slocum, Havana, Garrison & Allen; May Flower, Robinson, Alexandria, J. Hand; Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Young, Wilmington, W. P. Clyde, Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. T. Ames; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Jas. S. Green, Fairchild, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Rio Grande, (Hamb.,) Steike, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Volunteer, Simpson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Helen R. Cooper, Smith, Antwerp, Union Navigation Co.; Robener, Martin, London, Thos. Dunham; Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Thomas Fielden, (Br.,) Phillips, London, Boyd & Hincken; C. A. Littlefield, Nickols, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua, Weydell & Co.; Annie E. Gordon, Nelson, Bridgeport, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Crocus, Reed, Wilmington, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Barbados, E. T. Smith & Co.; Nameang, Leak, Charleston, Young & Cowan; Rosalia, (Ital.,) Crampo, Trieste, Slocovich & Smith.

Schooners Venus, Huses, Tenbrook, Me.; Six Sisters, (Br.,) Grant, Halifax; Kingfisher, Spates, Mobile, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Nautilus, Babcock, Brazos, J. H. Woodhouse.

Arrived.

Steamship Raleigh, Walker, New-Orleans 18th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 7th inst., A. Brotchie, seaman, of New-York, died on board, and was buried at Quarantine Station, Mississippi River; 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M., lat. 27 23, lon. 86 45, fell in with a schr. showing an English flag, union down; she proved to be the Revere, of Turks Island, from Mobile, bound to Havana, with a cargo of lumber; she reported leaking badly; also, that on the 17th John Westfield, seaman, died of fever and ague, and the balance, five in number, including the Captain, were sick with the same disease; notwithstanding this, her Captain required no further assistance from us than some medicines and, if possible, two men; we furnished the medicines, but the two men we could not spare, and at 2½ o'clock we proceeded on our course; wind at the time E. S. E., light.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Van Ottendorp, Bremen Sept. 9, Southampton 12th, with mdse. and 516 passengers, also $119,250 in specie, to Oelrichs & Co. Sept. 13, off Lizard, saw an Am. steamship; 14th, lat. 49 40, lon. 12 06 W., saw Br. ship Dunmore; lat. 49 44, lon. 13 10 W., Am. ship Garnett; 15th, lat. 49 40, lon. 17 50 W., a Br. steamship, brig-rigged, bound E., and at the same time Am. ship Mary Ann Holman; 16th, lat. 49 32, lon. 21 44, Hamb. steamship Allemania; 24th, lat. 41 48, lon. 63 05, spoke Br. bark Honduras, of Kingston, from Liverpool for New-York; on the 22d, in a hurricane, she had lost her mainmast, foretopgallantmast and mizzentopmast, all her boats and sails, and was much strained, but her Captain hoped to reach New-York; left her after providing her with a boat and some stores; weather at the time fine, and wind fresh from the eastward.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London Sept. 2, Havre 4th, with mdse. and 179 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. The B. is detained in the Lower Quarantine.

Steamship Valley City, Snyder, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Sept. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 653 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Bedell.

Ship Constantine, Caevy, London and the Isle of Wight 51 ds., with mdse. and 144 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Meg Merrilles, (Br.,), Loudon, Colombo, Ceylon, April 29, St. Helena Aug. 3, with mdse. to Hallett & Robbins. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 4, crossed the equator Aug. 12, in lon. 22 53.

Bark Staffa, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Brookman, Glace Bay 8 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Ibis, Westerndorff, Liverpool July 28, with salt to Tupper & Beattie. Had a succession of westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Bark Brazilian, (of Walton, N. S.,) Greeno, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Frances Leevey, Leevey, Frontera 28 ds., with logwood and mahogany to C. H. Mallory. Has had a pilot on board 5 ds. The F. L. brings as passengers the crew of bark Caleb Haley, which was wrecked, together with six other vessels, on the coast of Mexico during a terrific hurricane Aug. 17.

Brig Virginia, Wood, Madeira 21 ds., with mdse. and 45 passengers to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Martha, (of Arichat,) Guion, Glace Bay 7 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Phœnix, Johnson, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Dirigo, Don, Lingan, with coal to master.

Schr. Milton, Raymond, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Sheldon, Bristol.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Arr. steamer Aries, Philadelphia. Below—Steamer William P. Clyde, New-York; bark Carlton, Matanzas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 25—Arr. ship Susan Hicks, from Calcutta; bark Robert, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The Norweg. brig Thirtieth of June, from New-York for Hamburg, put into Halifax, N. S., 25th inst., to land 11 of the crew of the Hamb. ship Humboldt, Capt. Boyson, from Philadelphia Sept 14 for Hamburg, which foundered at sea in the Gulf Stream during a gale on the 23d. The ship was thrown on her beam ends and seven of the crew were drowned. Captain and officers among the saved—the Captain with several ribs broken.

The schr. George J. Marsh, Irwin, from Ivigtut, Greenland, for Philadelphia, is reported to have been lost on the Magdalen Islands. The G. J. M. registered 312 tons, was built at East Boston in 1855, and owned in Gloucester.

The brig Annie West, of Portland, with a cargo of fish, furs, &c., from Greenland for Philadelphia, was wrecked near Revolution Island about Sept. 3. Captain and crew were saved and taken to Canso. One man arrived at Halifax on the 24th inst.

The ship Anglo Indian, from Mauritius for Callao, is reported by steamer Cuba to be at Mauritius leaky. (The above vessel has been reported by ocean telegraph as putting into Sydney, N. S. W., leaky.)

The steamer ashore on Body Island has one funnel, two masts and two yards on the foremast. She is supposed to be a gunboat. Nothing further as yet ascertained.

NORFOLK, Sept. 27.—The purser of the steamer Sheridan, from New-York for New-Orleans—the steamer ashore south of Oregon Inlet, (Body Island)—has just arrived. Isaac Walling writes that she can be saved if assistance is sent.

Spoken, &c.

Edwin—bark, of Nassau, 5 ds. from New-York, for Havana, Sept. 14, lat. 33 19, lon. 70 26.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CUBA.]

Arr. from New-York, Sept. 6, Prof. Baum, at Lisbon; 13th, San Gracomo, in King-road; Gustave, at Harwich; Cecilia & Augusta, and Louisa, off Warren Point; 14th, Cornelius Grinnell, at Deal; 9th, Amaranth and Teresa de Parta, at Genoa; Aug. 18, Bounding Billow, at Vigo; 23d, Flying Cloud, at do.; 29th, South Boston and M. Haven, at do.; Sept. 4, Abd-el-Kader, at do.

Sld. for Boston, Sept. 12, Six Brothers, from Malaga.

Sld. for San Francisco, June 25, W. A. Farnsworth, from Sydney; July 4, Heversham, from Newcastle; 5th, Douglas, from do.

MEM.—The Anglo-Indian, from Mauritius for Callao, was at Mauritius, leaky.

[LATEST PER CUBA, VIA QUEENSTOWN.]

Arr. from Philadelphia, Sharon, at Falmouth; Clio, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Baltimore, Eolo, at Queenstown.

Arr. from San Francisco, Ortello and Oraegh Ellachee, at Sydney.

MEM.—Ship Francis Cutting, from London for New-York, put into Falmouth.

Ship Westmoreland has been slightly damaged at Antwerp by fire.

[PER CITY OF LONDON, VIA QUEENSTOWN.]

Arr. from New-York, Hugo et Georges, at St. Nazaire; Frasquita, at Port Mahon; City of Montreal, at Deal.

Arr. from Baltimore, Horatio, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Union, at Port Mahon.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Johan Benjamin, at Liverpool, seriously damaged by collision.

MEM.—The Lorenzo was damaged off Shoreham by collision.

ELEGANT
CURTAIN
DECORATIONS
IN SATIN DAMASK,
BROCATELLE,
SILK TERRY,
PLAIN SATIN,
WORSTED REP.
LACE CURTAINS
CORNICES and PIER GLASSES.
LINEN,
QUILTS AND BLANKETS,
SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.
WALRAVEN
686 BROADWAY.
BELOW 4TH-ST.

LATEST STYLES
OF FINE
CLOTHING,
CONSISTING OF SUITS, VIZ.:
MOTTLED GARYOWEN,
MOTTLED CHEVIOTS,
IRISH FRIZE,
ELBEUFF SILK MIXED,
FRENCH PIQUE,
FRENCH TRICOT,
FRENCH MELTONS,
EDREDON BEAVER,
FANCY CASSIMERE, in great variety.
OVERCOATS,
CONSISTING OF
FRENCH CHINCHILLAS
FRENCH VELOURS,
MOTTLED GARYOWEN,
IRISH FRIZE,
FUR BEAVERS,
EDREDON BEAVERS,
CASTOR BEAVERS,
ESKIMO BEAVERS.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
All the novelties for the present and coming season now in stock.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, AND
NO. 34 4TH-AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

RUPTURE.

WHITE'S
PATENT LEVER
TRUSS
AND

SUPPORTER
These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

PARIS DOVE FELT HAT.
Introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL FABRIC.
For Ladies, Misses and Boys, in ten Different Shapes, Patti, Ristori, George, Vasco, Gladiateur, Florita, Trouville, Moscow, Willis, Croquet Bonnet,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF STYLES ever presented in one Season.
All the European and American Shapes, possessing real merit, are found in this assortment.
Ladies buying Untrimmed Hats are invited to examine them. Also, a full assortment, Trimmed.
MILLINERY TRADE SUPPLIED,
Wholesale and Retail.

"GET THE BEST."
WARD'S
PAPER COLLARS
For ladies and gentlemen, the largest assortment in the New World.
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE,
And wholesale and retail at the manufactory, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

DR. AMOS JOHNSON'S
DELICIOUS
AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER.
As a delightful mouth-cleanser and teeth-preserver has no equal. It has been used by our best citizens twenty-five years. Prepared at No. 73 East 12th-st., by a dentist of thirty years' experience, where testimonials from eminent chemists can be seen. Druggists supplied.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 557, Sept. 26, 1866.
57, 36, 26, 4, 18, 71, 29, 23, 25, 61, 12, 65, 56.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 558, Sept. 26, 1866.
29, 59, 10, 25, 16, 42, 35, 74, 17, 73, 4, 68, 27, 5.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 457, Sept. 26, 1866.
25, 21, 16, 43, 11, 58, 19, 10, 55, 9, 37, 12, 40.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 458, Sept. 26, 1866.
50, 41, 14, 66, 47, 75, 28, 58, 6, 65, 73, 12, 22, 78.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, 176 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.
WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COUPLE OF German girls; are very capable; also, several tidy, capable, willing servants, with good recommendations, at No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st., at the large first-class Employment House, Mrs. STEINERR'S.